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ENGLISH POETS.
Next Sunday's Gazette will contain an interesting article on Tennyson, the poet laureate [illegible] his [illegible] successors.

CIVIL REFORM.

Annual Meeting of the League in Buffalo.

GEORGE W. CHILDS' ADDRESS.

A Masterly Presentation of the History of Civil Service Reform, and the Argument in Its Favor—Recent Progress Reported.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The first day's work of the Civil Service Reform league was merely preparatory for the meetings of to-morrow. In the evening a public meeting was held at which President George William Curtis delivered his annual address. He was listened to by an intelligent audience composed mainly of well-known professional and business men. His remarks were frequently applauded.

To-morrow morning a public meeting will be held by the local association at which a number of interesting papers will be read. In the evening a banquet will be held.

Mr. Curtis spoke as follows:

When the distinguished president of the Buffalo association invited the National league to hold its annual meeting in this city, we were sure, in accepting the invitation, not only of a generous and hospitable welcome, but we knew that we were coming to one of the holy cities of the reform faith. In the revolutionary army every state watched with profound interest the conduct of its own soldiers, and those states to-day still cherish with pride and gratitude the story of the deeds of the New York line, the Massachusetts line, the Virginia line, all of them uniting in the final triumph of the whole American line. So in our contest for reform, the contest for honest government by the people and not by pensioned politicians, the Buffalo line has been always at the front, and to the convictions, the constancy and the courage of that line, some of the noblest [illegible] are due. It is especially pleasant, therefore, that we should assemble in Buffalo for our tenth annual meeting not only to renew the pledge of our fidelity to reform, but to exchange congratulations upon its achievements and progress.

The formation of the league was not, as sometimes it has been pleasantly represented, a whim of amiable gentlemen who had a fancy for new fashions in politics, for spinning moonbeams and dipping water in a sieve. The spirit of reform is the instinct of order and progress and as old as government. It is the creative instinct moving upon the face of the waters. When the Republican platform of 1864, reaffirmed in 1868, spoke of the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage, it did not announce a new discovery, it merely stated a historical fact. In the famous declaration of 1688, which, after consultation with his English advisers, William III. issued upon embarking for England, he mentioned as the sixth among the thirteen particulars in which the laws of England had been set at nought by the dethroned dynasty, the interference with elections by turning out of all employment such as refused to vote as they were required; and in the Declaration of Rights, drawn by Lord Somers, with which the crown of England was offered to William and Mary, the seventh of the fourteen grievances mentioned was the same violation of the freedom of elections by patronage. So early and so [illegible] was the evil of patronage denounced as a great public wrong and peril.

A century later the evil instead of declining had grown to such strength that when the most ignoble of British ministers sought by the corruption of patronage to restore the supremacy of the crown, Edmund Burke raised his great voice in protest. Macaulay in a famous passage describes the excesses and the terror of this abuse in England and Webster draws a similar picture of its ravages in this country. "It was sixty years ago that he said, in arraigning the Jackson administration, "As far as I know there is no civilized country on earth in which, on a change of rulers, there is such an inquisition for spoils as we have witnessed in this free republic." The evil that both describe was the baldest form of political corruption. It was making booty of the public service, and Marcy, who defended the outrage, justly described a service so seized as spoils. In one country the public patronage was a bribery fund to prop the crown, in the other, to help a party. In both it was organized corruption.

It is not surprising that the passionate ardor of party spirit during a civil war which identified support of a party with the existence of the government should have strengthened the tradition that extreme partisanship is the rightful condition of public employment, nor that the immense increase of such employment at the very time when this conviction was strongest should have developed at once and flagrantly the evils of an exclusively partisan civil service. The exaltation of patriotic feeling during the war is an inspiring recollection. But the reaction that always follows such exaltation was not less signal, and corruption in our politics was never felt to be so general, so vast and penetrating, as during the last quarter of a century. The formation of the league, therefore, did not announce the discovery of a new abuse, but the conviction that an old one was at once so deeply extended and so threatening as to demand constant exposure and resolute reform. The story of the progress of ten years is the evidence of the scope of that conviction and of the awakening of public opinion. There is no better place for the retrospect than this entrenched reform camp of Buffalo, over which the flags of victory fly, and in which drums are beating for further advance and the final triumph.

The National Civil Service Reform league was organized at Newport, R. I., on the 11th of August, 1881. It was the result of a conference among members of civil service reform associations that had spontaneously arisen in various parts of the country for the purpose of awakening public interest in the question, like the clubs of the Sons of Liberty among our fathers, and the anti-slavery societies among their children. The first act of the league was a resolution of hearty approval of the bill then pending in congress, known as the Pendleton bill. Within less than two years afterward the civil service law was passed in congress by a vote in the senate of 38 yeas to 5 nays, thirty-three senators being absent, and in the house only a week later, by a vote of 155 yeas to 47 nays, eighty-seven members not voting. In the house the bill was put upon its passage at once, the speaker permitting only thirty minutes for debate. This swift enactment of a righteous law was due, undoubtedly, to the panic of the party of administration, a panic which saw in the disastrous result of the recent election a demand of the country for honest politics; and it was due also to the exulting belief of the party of opposition that the law would essentially weaken the dominant party by reducing its patronage. The sudden and overwhelming vote was that of a congress which probably had very little individual knowledge or conviction upon the subject. But the instinct in regard to intelligent public opinion was undoubtedly sure, and it is intelligent public opinion which always commands the future. It is fear of the same righteous sentiment, infinitely stronger than it was ten years ago, which to-day prevents the repeal of the reform law.

The passage of the law was the first great victory of the ten years of the reform movement. The second is the demonstration of the complete practicability of reform attested by the heads of the largest offices of administration in the country. In the treasury and navy departments, the New York custom house and postoffice, and other important custom houses and postoffices, without the least regard to the wishes or the wrath of that remarkable class of our fellow citizens, known as political bosses, it is conceded by officers, wholly beyond suspicion of party independence, that in these chief branches of the public service reform is perfectly practicable and the reformed system a great public benefit. And, although, as yet these offices are by no means thoroughly reorganized upon reform principles, yet a quarter of the whole number of places in the public service to which the reformed methods apply are now included within those methods.

I say reformed methods and not principles because the principle of reform is applicable to the entire public service. When under their oaths to discharge the duties of their offices to their best ability and with divine aid, the president nominates and the senate confirms a member of the cabinet or a minister to England, the collector of a port or a postmaster, both the president and the senate are morally bound to select the fittest agents for those high public trusts without regard to personal or party interests and with reference solely to the public welfare. For the public service is the service of the people. Its offices are not the perquisites of the chief magistrate to whom the people commit the appointment of persons to fill them. Nor are they the property of a constitutional majority of the people which selects that magistrate. The majority which selects him is simply the agency by which the whole people act, and in executing the trust of appointment to office he is discharging a duty, not to a majority nor to a party, but to the whole people, and in making the appointment he is morally bound to consider only qualifications for the service, and not agreement with the opinion of the majority upon subjects that do not affect the duties of the office. Undoubtedly our political system intends the action of the president to give effect to the will of the majority in legislation. He officially confirms the policy of the country as expressed in the election and declared by congress, a policy which varies with varying opinion. But, whatever the changing policy, the actual transaction of the public business under that policy is unchangeable. It demands [illegible], capacity, honesty, diligence, subordination.

This is the principle of the constitution which nowhere recognizes party but everywhere contemplates the general welfare. It is the reasonable view of the nature of popular government. To admit the practical necessity of government by the majority is not to legitimate despotism, as to concede the necessity of government at all is not to justify the caprice of a tyrant. The majority, like the president, in the discharge of its function, is the subject of moral obligation. They are both bound to consult the general welfare. If, for instance, a majority selects a president and a congress to promote a policy of protection, the president and congress must show that the duties of postmaster in New York necessarily affect the execution of that policy, in order, morally, to justify the removal of a perfectly efficient and satisfactory officer, because of his views of that policy. If the postmaster's official duties are in no degree dependent upon his political views, his removal is as great a public wrong and as great a violation of public principle and policy as Jackson's despotic dismissal of his cabinet because the wives of the secretaries would not visit a woman whom Jackson favored.

Ten years ago this truth was very indistinctly perceived. To-day it is a very general conviction. The entire practicability of reform, that is to say, the practicability of [illegible], with the greatest benefit to the public service and with no injury whatever to any part of our political system, public officers of proved and satisfactory ability, is the second great achievement of reform within ten years.

Another happy advantage of the reform in this retrospect has been the character and efficiency of the national civil service commission. The prosperity of the reformed system depended almost wholly in the beginning upon the sincerity, the special knowledge and the tenacity of those to whom was entrusted the duty of putting it into operation. To farm out the infant to an enemy would have been to smother it. It was easy for President Arthur, after he had approved the bill, to paralyze reform by the appointment of commissioners who had no faith in the law and no heart in its proper enforcement. But he honestly placed at the head of the commission one of the most conspicuously intelligent and earnest friends of reform, who, at the invitation of President Hayes, had made a complete study upon the spot of the English system, and whose report is the most important contribution ever made to the literature of the subject; who had taken a leading part in the preparation of the reform law, and whose large familiarity with the question especially qualified him to organize the practical operation of the law, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton. Cordially sustained by President Arthur in the novel and difficult work, Mr. Eaton and his colleagues laid the secure foundations upon which their successors have wrought in the same spirit.

President Cleveland, to whose personal interest while governor of New York the passage of the reform law in this state was chiefly due, has demonstrated the sincerity of his purpose by the appointment of a state civil service commission, whose personal character and ability and unswerving fidelity to the cause were not only the earnest of the honest observance of the law, but commend the reason and the essential value of reform to the sound judgment of the state. As president, Mr. Cleveland enlarged the range of the classified service, revised and strengthened the rules of the commission and sustained it in the firm enforcement of the law. President Harrison's selection of civil service commissioners also was in strict conformity to the spirit of the platform upon which he was elected, and to his own professions and pledges as a candidate, and he also has extended somewhat the classified service.

The enforcement of the law through the commission by the three presidents who have served since its passage, has been honest and honorable. It is certain that neither of them has struck at reform by entrusting the execution of the law to its enemies. They have not adopted, indeed, all the progressive recommendations of the commission, but political pressure for the practical betrayal of its work, or for the dismissal of any actively aggressive commissioner, has been manfully resisted by them. This is well done, for I can imagine a commissioner of so high a faith, so alert a mind, so aggressive a temperament, a public officer so impatient of humbug, lies and hypocrisy, and with so shrewd an eye to see and so sharp a sting to avenge even senatorial violations and sneaking cabinet evasions of the law, that he must be as welcome to lofty official delinquents as a swarm of hornets to a crowd of Sunday school-boys on a high fence stealing peaches. I can imagine such senatorial and cabinet delinquents seeking by the basest appeal to personal interest and partisan servility to persuade a president to dismiss such a commissioner; and such a commissioner I can imagine sometimes in a great doubt whether he should long retain his official head, but never in the least doubt that he should always retain both his personal and official honor. Such firm and self-respecting public officers dignify, adorn and restore the public service to universal respect and confidence.

I am speaking only of the fidelity of the three presidents to the commission. The league has pronounced its judgment upon the conduct of each of the administrations since the passage of the law, in regard to civil service reform in general. It has tested them as was its duty, by the principle and spirit of reform which apply to the entire exercise of the appointing power and to every branch of the government and which have been especially approved by the platform of the present administration. The moral obligation of reform, as I have said, is not limited to the classified service. If its principles are sound they are as applicable to public offices employing forty-nine clerks as to those employing fifty, and an administration which observes the letter of the law in appointing the fifty, but makes spoils of the forty-nine is not a civil service reform administration, any more than a man who gets drunk occasionally, is a temperate man.

It was therefore in recognition of this truth, and to seem to conform to the highest standard that the platform of the party of administration declared that "the spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments." It did not say that reform should apply to 30,000 employes only of the 150,000 employes of the government, and that the rest should be treated as spoils, but that the spirit of reform, whatever the method of appointment, should be observed throughout the service. When, therefore, the assistant postmaster general endeared himself to the chief administration agent of spoils in New York, by cutting off official heads as fast as possible, he violated the express pledge of his party to respect the spirit of reform as much as if, being a soldier of the Union, he had broken the orders of the march and disgraced his flag; and the president, by tolerating such riot of contempt for his own professions and for the promises of his party, made all such promises contemptible, and forfeited the claim of his administration to be considered a reform administration. Keeping one pledge does not condone breaking another. A party, like a man, is certainly not bound to make a promise. But if it promises and breaks the pledge, although a party is an elusive entity, a vote is not, and punishment is possible.

But while no administration can be fairly called a reform administration which, like the present and the preceding administrations, makes spoils of the great multitude of offices not included within the law, it does not follow that reform does not advance under such administrations nor that the three presidents of whom I have spoken did not sustain the civil service commission in enforcing the law. It may not be thought high praise to say that an executive officer enforces the law which he is sworn to enforce, but there are different ways of enforcing a law. In the dark ages of the fugitive slave law there was an officer in Boston, who, being entrusted with a writ of arrest for a fugitive slave, used to go into the quarter of the city where the colored people congregated and announce that he believed the fugitive to be there and that he should call for him in the afternoon and expect to have him delivered up at once without delay; "and it is surprising," he said, "that after such ample and definite notice making everything easy for those who are criminally harboring the offender, I was never able to find a single fugitive." There is another method of enforcing law to be studied in the case of the Sunday liquor law in the city of New York. The farmer remarked of the Canada thistle and twitch grass in his fields that the more he pulled them up the more they grew. It may be said in the same way that the more the Sunday liquor law is enforced in the present way, the more liquor is sold on Sunday. Indeed, in the early days of civil service reform, when it was not enforced by law, but by an executive order of Presidents Grant and Hayes, I knew an appointing officer who used the order as a short and easy way with politicians whom he did not care to gratify, and so secured leisure to distribute his patronage more satisfactorily. In our history of ten years it is a very great victory of reform that the national civil service commission has been an honest and efficient ministry of the law, and that Presidents Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison have [illegible] supported it.

Still another victory is the fact that the system of party assessments on the civil service and the kindred evil of the interference of office holders in elections are so effectually stigmatized by public opinion that although not abandoned they have become disgraceful. The effort to justify the levying of blackmail by party committees of congress or of local districts, and to defend the moral coercion of public employes by irresponsible officers of the government, has disappeared in the contemptuous scorn of public common sense. Undoubtedly, the practice in some degree still continues, as the late disgraceful letter of the Ohio Republican state executive committee shows, but only as sneak-thieving and pocket-picking continue after laws are enacted to prevent them. The supreme court of the United States has affirmed the constitutionality of the laws prohibiting such assessments, and, since the publicity given to the widespread and flagrant extortions of the notorious Hubbell congressional campaign committee of 1882 no senator or representative in congress who is sensitive to public contempt would authorize the signature of his name to circulars demanding of post office clerks at home and consular officers abroad, and even of women clerks who have no vote, the surrender of 2 per cent. and 4 per cent. of their salaries to be spent in buying [illegible] or in dispatching soap to Indiana or in marshalling floaters in blocks of five.

This steady change of public opinion in regard to political changes in the non-political public service is the happiest result of the ten years' agitation of reform. It is indeed only to a certain degree a change in practice, but the change of opinion greatly facilitates its practical completion. The reform rules embrace only about a quarter of the places in the registry of the service, and within that range the reform may be fairly said to be effected. But beyond that range the civil service is still liable to be treated as spoils. By the express direction of President Hayes and by the known desire of President Cleveland, the immediate control of caucuses and conventions by officeholders was greatly diminished during the last few years. But in the state convention of the administration party this year in New York, where in other years I have seen the collector of the port of New York in person openly directing the votes of his subordinates, the office holding force again appeared, and the chief figure in the convention of the party whose national platform demands that the reform shall be extended to every branch of the service and its spirit observed in every appointment, was that chief state agent of spoils, who gaily proclaims that public officers endear themselves to him not by fidelity or efficiency, but by violation of their party pledges and by making the public service party plunder. The comedy of the autumn campaign is that the platform of a convention directed by the chief administration spoilsman in the state reaffirms the affection of the party for "thorough, genuine civil service reform."

* * * * * *

At the beginning of the present year the national civil service commission made known the fact that it had succeeded in adjusting the quotas of appointments under the rules among the several states. The spoils system has obtained so firm a hold upon the public mind that in parts of the country, especially in the southern states, there was a total disbelief in the honesty of the reformed system which was assumed to be only a scheme to make partisan appointments more universal and certain. But a perfectly frank conference between the commissioners and members of congress and representatives of the press from the southern states resulted in the conviction, upon the part of the representatives of the press and the people, that the law was a reasonable law honestly administered by the commission and, consequently, at examinations to all additional places in the departments at Washington, candidates appeared without influence and without regard to party sympathy; the fair proportion among the [illegible]

POLITICAL CONTRAST.

Colorado's Parties Convene the Same Day.

CHIEF-JUSTICE HELM AGAIN.

Republicans at Glenwood Hold a Harmonious Convention—The Democrats' Supreme Judge [illegible] in Denver.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 29.—The Republican state convention was called to order at 12:30 this afternoon by Chairman Ashley with nearly 300 delegates in their seats. W. H. Griffith of Denver was chosen temporary chairman, the various committees appointed and a recess taken until 3 o'clock.

On reassembling M. Downing of Pitkin was made permanent chairman and the convention took up the business of nominating a chief justice. There being no opposition to Chief-justice Joseph C. Helm, his nomination was made by acclamation.

The committee on resolutions made their report.

The platform heartily endorses the administration of President Harrison, and, while not agreeing with him upon the question of the coinage of silver, it recognizes his administration as pure and upright. It recommends the voting of additional bonds for the completion of the state capitol building, approves the action and record of Senators H. M. Teller and E. O. Wolcott and Representative Townsend in the last session of congress, favors protection against every form of convict or servile labor, prohibition of the employment of children in factories and mines and the adjustment of differences between employes and employer by arbitration. It denounces all trusts and combinations; urges the speedy ratification by congress of the treaty for the removal of the Southern Utes from Colorado; re-affirms a belief in the Republican doctrine of protection to American industries; deplores the persecutions practised upon the Jews in Russia.

A SILVER PLANK.

The silver plank is the most important one in the platform.

It declares: "The monetary condition of the world during the last seventeen years has demonstrated that the demonetization of silver by the United States was, if not a crime, a stupendous blunder, and bimetallism is necessary to the welfare and prosperity of all commercial people. We, therefore, in the interests of the working and producing classes of all countries, demand the full recognition of silver as a money metal by the opening of the mints of the United States to the full and unlimited coinage of silver, and we believe that such a step by the government of the United States would be followed by a considerable number of other nations and such a course will establish the ratio in silver and gold existing at the time of the demonetization of silver by Germany in 1871 and the United States in 1873. We denounce the pretense now being made in certain sections of the country that the friends of free coinage of silver are the advocates of a debased currency as untrue, but on the contrary we assert that there can be no stable currency based upon either gold or silver alone, and this has been demonstrated by the history of the two money metals for the past fifty years. Because we are in favor of a sound and stable currency we demand the use of both gold and silver as money at a ratio fixed by law and that all paper money shall be redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the government, and that every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be of equal paying and purchasing power."

The platform was adopted and the convention adjourned sine die.

OMAHA FAVORED.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 29.—The Republican state convention here to-day adopted a resolution asking the national committee to select Omaha as the place for holding the next national Republican convention. The resolution was introduced upon the request of Col. R. T. Scott, of Omaha.

Helm and Harmony.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 29.—The Republican state convention which met here to-day was attended by about 300 delegates and was the most harmonious affair of the kind ever held in the state. W. H. Griffith of Denver was made temporary chairman and M. Downing of Pitkin county was chosen permanent chairman. Chief-Justice Joseph C. Helm, was placed in nomination as the candidate for justice of the supreme court. On motion he was nominated by acclamation.

The platform adopted is a strong one. The administration of President Harrison was endorsed, also Governor Routt in strong terms. The platform favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the protection of American products and industries; reciprocity and fair and equitable settlement of disputes between capital and labor. After the adoption of the platform the convention closed at 4 o'clock by giving three hearty cheers for "Jim Blaine."

Judge Helm's Telegram.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 29.—Judge Helm sent the following telegram to the chairman of the Republican convention on receiving a dispatch informing him of his nomination by acclamation:

> Your telegram announcing my renomination received. If not too late please express to the members of the convention my heartfelt thanks for the distinguished honor. This honor is doubly appreciated on account of the very complimentary manner in which it is conferred. JOSEPH C. HELM.

A Necessary Formality.

DENVER, Sept. 29.—The Democratic state convention called to-day for the purpose of putting in nomination a chief justice of the supreme court and adopting a platform, broke the record for conventions by convening at 11 o'clock this morning and adjourning sine die at 1 p. m. On being called to order Hon. C. J. Hughes was made permanent chairman. There being no contested delegations, the appointment of all committees except on platform was dispensed with and the nomination of a candidate for chief justice proceeded with. Hon. Luther M. Goddard of Leadville being the only candidate, his nomination was made unanimous.

[illegible] FOR [illegible].

The committee on resolutions then reported the platform. It heartily approves of the Australian system of election laws enacted by the last general assembly through the untiring efforts of the Democratic members, favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver and repeats a condemnation of the act of the Republican party which struck down the currency of the people in the interest and at the dictation of the moneyed aristocracy of this country; recommends the completion of the state capitol building and the issue of an additional $[illegible] worth of bonds for this purpose;

WHY NOT NEW YORK?

Sends greeting to Governor Campbell, Governor Boies and brother Democrats in Ohio and Iowa, and congratulates them for the brave stand they have taken in behalf of constitutional money, thereby entitling them to the support of all those who are opposed to legislation against the many and for the benefit of the few;

A THOUGHT.

Thinks it advisable that the judiciary should [illegible] and so far as possible, be removed from the influences of partisan politics by having both political parties represented on the bench; declares that the Democratic party is in sympathy with the labor organizations [illegible] striving to uphold the dignity of labor and to protect it against those monopolies which it is the policy of the Republican party to create and foster.

A WISE MOVE.

The platform was unanimously adopted and the convention adjourned sine die.

BASEBALL.

National League.

BOSTON—NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—By winning both games from New York to-day the local club is up to within two points of the only rivals for the rag—the Chicagos. To-night the percentages stand Boston .624, Chicago .631. Should Chicago win to-morrow her percentage will be .625 and should Boston win both games [illegible] her percentage will be .629, a lead of one point over Chicago. Should Boston, however, lose one game her percentage would fall to .622. Should Chicago lose the game her percentage would be .621. It is evident therefore that Boston has slightly the better chance for winning the coveted honor, as her pitchers seem to be in better condition than those of her western rival.

The first game to-day was characterized by heavy hitting, smiling Mickey Welch being "too easy." Stovey carried off the honors at the bat in the first game, though Nash pressed him closely. The fielding of the visitors was very ragged, excepting Richardson and O'Rourke, who played wonderful ball. Score: Boston 13, New York 8.

The second game saw a new man in the box for the visitors. His name was Sullivan before the game commenced, but at its conclusion they called him Dennis. The home team lost no time in getting acquainted with him, but immediately set to work to do him up. By the time the seventh inning had been finished it became too dark to play ball, so the game was called. Score: Boston 11, New York 3.

During the second game as the Cleveland-Chicago score was put on the board inning by inning the scene was indescribable. When the Clevelands had what appeared like a sure thing the crowd yelled itself hoarse, but when the Colts tied the score and then got a lead the crowd was too hoarse to make a noise. Several bets have been made at even terms that Boston will win the pennant.

CHICAGO—CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—It was an intensely exciting game played here this afternoon by the Cleveland and Chicago clubs. At times [illegible] wild over some clever and unexpected play. McAleer's work in the field was wonderful and excited the admiration of even the visiting players. The batting was tremendous and the score was kept see-sawing until the end. In the ninth inning the home team tied the score by making two runs through heavy hitting. The Colts, however, put three singles together after one man had been retired and pushed in the winning run. The fielding of both teams has seldom, if ever, been equalled on these grounds. Score: [illegible], Cleveland 12.

CINCINNATI—PITTSBURG.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The home team [illegible] to-day's game [illegible]. In the [illegible] inning [illegible] pitched ball. Score: Cincinnati 7, Pittsburg 6.

BROOKLYN—PHILADELPHIA.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 29.—Tim Keefe was hit for a total of twelve hits in the six innings played to-day, the home team jumping onto him at the start. Inks could be found but once by the visitors. Ward's second base play was the feature. Score: Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 1.

The Russian Famine.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Telegraph describing the situation in Russia arising from the failure of crops and detailing harrowing incidents [illegible], part of which has already been cabled to the United States, adds that not for centuries has such widespread distress been recorded. It is nothing less than a national calamity.

The Telegraph correspondent says that the trouble is chiefly due to the government, which at the beginning of the year was well aware that a famine was imminent. The authorities delayed taking any action to relieve the distress until it was too late.

In many of the districts entire villages have been destroyed by fire. The inhabitants of the burning villages, weak from lack of food and with no prospect of improving their condition, made no attempt to check the progress of the flames, but stood and watched their dwellings burn. Some of them more despondent than others fell on their knees and prayed the Almighty to extinguish the fire.

Added to these cruel strokes of fortune came the cattle plague which caused incalculable havoc. Thousands of head of cattle took the disease and perished, and thus many families lost their only means of subsistence.

What little food it is possible for the peasants to obtain is of the vilest description but so sharp are the pangs of hunger that they gladly eat food that at other times they would not touch. In many cases their only food is the sweepings and refuse from the flour mills. At Saratoff the land owners found this refuse so injurious to their cattle that they would not feed it to them, but though it was not fit for cattle to eat, the land owners made bread of it and sold it to the peasants. Bread made of finely chopped straw and bran, mixed with a very small quantity of rye, is considered a godsend.

In many districts the starving peasantry are not able to procure even these miserable substitutes for nourishing food and are reduced to the most dire straits to procure anything that will prolong life. In these districts the starving population are keeping themselves alive by what they call "hunger bread." It is hardly to be believed that human beings could be in such dire necessity and live upon such a compound as this so-called "hunger bread," yet it is stated as a fact that the ingredients entering into the composition of this bread are dried dung, the powdered bark of trees and ground [illegible] and "hunger foot," a plant more commonly known as pig weed. This mess is greedily eaten by the famishing people.

Heavy rains have fallen and the ground is so soaked with water that the potatoes are rotting. The price of potatoes has already doubled and is still rising.

The peasant boards have sent petitions to the ministry praying that the taxes and arrears of taxes be wiped out. The petitioners declare that the government will be obliged to maintain the impoverished people for fourteen months and that it will be utterly impossible for them to pay the taxes.

Transmississippi Delegates.

DENVER, Sept. 29.—Governor Routt to-day appointed the following gentlemen to the Transmississippi Commercial congress that convenes in Omaha, October 19: Hon. G. G. Symes and Hon. T. M. Patterson of Denver, O. H. P. Baxter and W. J. Kerr of Pueblo, W. H. Brisbane of Leadville, J. W. McCreery of Greely, T. M. Robinson of Fort Collins, C. Barela of Trinidad, J. B. Belford of Denver.

Death of a Race Horse.

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 29.—At the Colorado state fair to-day, during the progress of the 2:20 trotting race, just after passing under the wire in the third heat, the horse, Tramp S., suddenly stopped, staggered up against the fence and fell over. He gasped a few minutes and the noble animal was dead.

He was owned by Mr. Leonard of Denver. Mr. Leonard had recently refused $10,000 for the horse, holding his price at $[illegible]. Tramp S.'s record was 2:21. He was one of the [illegible] bred stallions in the west.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—For Colorado: [illegible] Wednesday night, or Thursday [illegible] colder; [illegible] by Thursday [illegible].

THE OUTLOOK.

What the Real Estate Men Think of the Town's Prospects.

A DEMAND FOR HOUSES.

Some are Not as Optimistic as Others, but All Agree that the Situation is Improving—Will We Have a Real Estate Boom?

There is no class of citizens of Colorado Springs more interested in the progress of the city and who investigate more closely the causes of prosperity or of dull times than do the real estate men. On this account their opinion on the future prospects of the city is a valuable and interesting one. Some of them did not care to talk on the subject but from those who did freely express their opinions, with hardly a dissenting voice, look for better times, and that too right away. These are some of the talks.

Mr. Matthew Kennedy—At this time we have very little inquiry at any year, but nevertheless there is more inquiry for houses for rent than there has been. Parties are coming in for renting properties, and it looks as if the town would fill up for the winter all right. My sales in July and August this year were one-half more than they have ever been in that time. On an average for this summer, however, it has not been as well. The trouble is with this stringency in the money market, people loan their money and don't invest it.

Mr. Edward Ferris—The indications are very strong for improvement. In the last two weeks I have loaned more money than in any month since April. In regard to houses for rent there has been a great increase in inquiries lately, but few transactions. These inquiries, which are all within a very short time, are preliminary to quite a lively time in our business. The real estate sales have been small, but the fine crops all over the country will bring in $[illegible],000,000 between now and May, and the people who receive it, will want to reinvest. Then, too, the way this country stood the export of $42,000,000 of gold will strengthen confidence here and will bring in a large amount of capital.

Mr. R. A. Meier—We are receiving many inquiries about real estate [illegible] and look for a good season. There are not nearly so many vacant houses as there were and inquiries are picking up. There is not one house in 100 in this city unoccupied now in my opinion and many of the vacant ones are so [illegible]. There have been so many fine new houses built lately with all the modern improvements that old "barracks" around town, built [illegible], are only taken when there are no others left.

Mr. W. E. McLain—[illegible] days ago I had 162 unfurnished [illegible] for rent. Now I have [illegible] April [illegible] property [illegible] less transactions.

Mr. L. E. Dalzell—The outlook for [illegible] is better than it has been, and there is an [illegible] of good feeling. Of course, it is poorer than it has been but it is better now than at any other time in the [illegible]. A man owning a large amount of land in New York state has signified his willingness to exchange land there for this city's real estate.

Captain DeCoursey—[illegible] letter, but there is no [illegible] only [illegible]. People are buying, not for investment, but for their personal needs. There is plenty of money [illegible] to go into real estate, and people only need a start. This winter I think there will be more people than formerly, and by New Year's there will be a scarcity of houses.

Mr. A. J. Dexter—There is considerably more inquiry during the last two or three weeks for houses to rent, and also for real estate for sale. [illegible] of $1,500, and there are two or three others under way. People [illegible]. And in real estate will soon wake up to the fact that they will soon have to pay more. As soon as the proceeds from the present large crops come in there will be a large amount of money here to be invested. Our local people are putting all their money [illegible] into [illegible], and this has a great effect on the real estate market.

Another Case Against Chili.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—It is understood now that the United States [illegible] has simmered down to a position where it can be treated through diplomatic channels. Yesterday the situation was [illegible], but further details of the matter, cabled to the state department to-day by Minister Egan have [illegible] the minds of the president and those who attended the hurriedly-called conference yesterday, and a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty is looked for.

But the government does not intend to take any chances in being unprepared for trouble and a dispatch has been sent to the commander of the U. S. S. San Francisco, which sailed from Payta, Monday on her way north to San Francisco via Acapulco to either remain at Payta or return to Valparaiso. When the navy department was closed this afternoon no answer to the dispatch had been received and the officials are doubtful of it having been delivered before the vessel proceeded on her journey northward. The government, it is understood, considers the arrest by the Chilian authorities of two servants of Minister Egan's official household, a serious affront that it will deal with firmly. It is at a loss, however, to find any definite precedents on which to base its protest, although it is firmly convinced that such a matter is serious enough to demand more than a vigorous protest should the Chilians attempt to defend their action. A case somewhat similar came before the state department while Mr. Seward held the portfolio. A servant of the American legation in Hayti was arrested on a groundless charge and Mr. Seward made a strong protest, demanding an explanation. The matter was compromised by an apology from the Haytian government before the question of the rights of the United States had been settled. Another case concerned the arrest of an employe of the United States legation in Madrid when Mr. Adee, the present second assistant secretary of state, was an attache there. The employe in question was a Spaniard, who was employed as a messenger at the legation. He was arrested, charged with attempting to evade duty in the Spanish army. Mr. Adee complained to the Spanish minister for foreign affairs and the employe was released before the question of the status of employes of foreign legations was settled. Several other cases have also been brought before the state department, but no definite settlement of the main feature in them was had, the only point being settled that when a government contemplated the arrest of any employe of a foreign legation within its jurisdiction, it shall first so inform the person in charge of the legation. The Chilian government, [illegible] all the [illegible] information obtainable, does not seem to have informed Minister Egan of its intentions, and if this be true, the United States has what seems to be a good case.

A New [illegible]

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—A [illegible]

M. I. DeCOURSEY, Real Estate Agent!

AGENT FOR SALE OF LOTS IN

Parrish's Addition, Broadmoor,
West End Addition, Nob Hill,
D. Russ Wood Addition, Calvert Heights,
Beacon Hill Addition, Colorado City,
Walnut Addition, Manitou,
Orrin's Addition, La Vergne,
Roswell Addition, [illegible] End Addition,
Loomis' Addition, Edwards Addition.

A lovely Country Estate near town.
The best Corner Lots in the City.
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I have houses for rent and for sale. I have money to loan.
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Genuine Solid Oak Cane Seat Chairs	90
Genuine Solid Oak Cane Seat and Cane Back Rockers	1 50
Genuine Solid Oak Center Tables	1 50
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Chenille Covered Lounges	8 50
Platform Spring Rockers	2 50
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New Styles of Chairs
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[illegible]
It will pay you to examine his styles and prices.

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104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

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I offer choice Business Properties.
I offer choice Residence Properties in all parts of the City.
I offer choice Unimproved Properties,
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST;
Among which are many desirable Bargains. Anyone wishing to invest should not fail to give me a call.

SPECIALTIES.

Best Corner on Cascade avenue, [illegible] 100 feet, pays 7 per cent. Will [illegible] in near future at 50 per cent. profit.
New 8 and 10 room modern houses, all conveniences, [illegible]
Come and buy while business is dull, prices will soon [illegible]

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I have now, and will have in the next 30 days $50,000 to loan in sums of from $500 to $5,000 at reasonable rates.

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Apply to
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DEALERS IN
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A. F. BROEGE,
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New Line Fall Goods in French and German Novelties just received
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ELECTRICAL WORK!
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Oysters and
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Ice Cream and Ices of all descriptions,
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and W[illegible]
The Chicago Bakery,
[illegible]

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All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For District Attorney,
JOHN COCHRAN.

For County Clerk,
F. W. HOWBERT.

For County Treasurer,
H. C. McCREERY.

For County Commissioner,
J. C. WOODBURY.

For County Assessor,
M. B. IRVINE.

For Sheriff,
M. F. BOWERS.

For Superintendent of Schools,
J. P. JACKSON.

For Surveyor,
DELOS DURFEE.

For Coroner,
W. D. MARLOW.

The result of yesterday's league games, in which Chicago won one and Boston won two, leaves the western club in the lead by a difference of two-tenths of one per cent. Boston has won 83 games and lost 50 and her per cent. is 62.4. Chicago has won 82 games and lost 49. Her per cent. is 62.6. To-day Chicago plays again at Cleveland with that club, and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Chicago with Cincinnati. Boston's game today is at home with New York, and the other three days with Philadelphia in that city. The season will close Saturday night. Chicago will face the weaker foes, and her chances are consequently better, but the game is a very even one and especially interesting to friends of baseball.

Judge J. H. B. McFerran, whose death we record this morning with deep regret, was not an ordinary man. Whether we consider him in his individual, business or public relations, he was possessed of qualities of mind and character which brought him great success, and which deserved and won the respect of those with whom he had to do. He was a man of unblemished integrity, a lawyer of great ability, a citizen public spirited, thoughtful and with high convictions. During the civil war his record was especially good. Though the citizen of a border state, he was fearlessly outspoken in his denunciation of treason, and proved well by his actions the sincerity of his words. [illegible] in this city he has aided its welfare according to the dictates of a careful judgment and has been one of the best representatives of the large number of southern gentlemen who have contributed largely to the prosperity of the Centennial state. He despised and hated shams and hypocrisy, but was the friend of reform and good government. A leader among the Democrats, he was identified with the best thought and feeling of his party and in full sympathy with the reform measures of the Cleveland administration. His loss to the city is a real one, for he had done much for it in thought and effort, and he will be sincerely mourned by many fellow citizens who are familiar with the value of his life and work.

The shocking details of the famine in Russia will awaken pity and horror throughout the civilized world. The pity will be for the unfortunate men, women and children condemned through no fault of their own to suffer the keenest pangs of hunger, in many cases to die the most painful of deaths. The horror will be divided between the awful circumstances of their fate, and a ruthless, cruel, avaricious, incompetent government which permits and even produces such scenes of misery. The attention of the world has been directed to Siberia; it has seen the trains of convicts traversing with painful march the snowy roads, leaving dead and dying on the way and the living toiling wearily on under the lash; it has seen the prisons, crowded and overcrowded with everyone who dares to speak or think except by the will and wish of an autocratic czar, crowded with filth, disease and death, crowded with wrong, oppression, cruelties unspeakable; and the civilized world has condemned the barbarous czar and his barbarous servants, and the groans and curses and prayers of his ten thousand victims have found an echo in every civilized land. And now the attention of the world is turned to Russia in Europe. The tax gatherers have wrung the last cent from the impoverished peasants. Without knowledge, without opportunity, without hope they have worked. There was no chance to accumulate, no chance to rise, no chance to be more than brutes. Each year's work was done as it was the year before. There were no improvements in agriculture, no machinery. Each year the tax gatherer took all that could be spared, and more, and when the crops failed there was nothing to fall back on. Like the grasshopper in the fable, they found themselves at the beginning of winter without a bit of meat or bread, though unlike the foolish insect they had spent the summer in labor and tears. In September the distress is great, in October it will be worse, and November, and December and all the long months will bring death to thousands. But the great White Czar sits in his guarded palace. It was built that he might not hear the threats of his people, he will not hear their moans. Even if he should, are there not ships to dress, and cannon to feed and noblemen with liveried retinues at home and abroad to support, that they may support the throne? If peasants die, who cares? The czar ought to care. The day of Russian reckoning has been long approaching. Years ago it was repeated that the empire was built on the volcano's thin crust. There is no greater incentive to action than hunger. The arguments of anarchy will have double force this winter, and Famine may likely send a messenger to the czar even in his fortress.

WESTERN BREVITIES.

The Gustin mine at Red Mountain, Colo., is closed down owing to a strike. The men claim that the food furnished them at the mine boarding house is not good enough.

Henry Patten, who was in jail at Lamar, Colo., on a charge of burglary, has escaped.

LITERARY NOTES.

Among the attractive features of the forthcoming number of Harper's Weekly will be an illustrated paper of both popular and scientific interest on "The Telephone in New York," by Herbert Laws Webb; an article, with a page of illustrations, on the "Leland Stanford, Jr., University"; and the first installment of a four-part story, "The Jonah of Lucky Valley," written by Howard Seely, and illustrated by Frederic Remington. There will also be a timely and lively review of the Mitylene scare, written by Capt. F. S. Dogmore, late of the Sixty-fourth regiment, British army, and honorable lieutenant of the Royal Navy Reserve.

The principal topics of the month have been the free coinage agitation, apropos of the platforms of different state conventions; the death of Lowell; the banking system, since United States bonds are so nearly all redeemed; and the condition of the farmer and the great crop outlook.

The Forum for October presents discussions of all these in three notable articles:—Archdeacon Farrar writes "An English Estimate of Lowell;" Edward Atkinson on "The Real Meaning of the Free Coinage Agitation;" the Hon. M. D. Harter, member of congress from Ohio, explains "A Plan for a Permanent Bank System," by substituting good state, municipal, and railroad bonds for government bonds—a plan that deserves the attention of all students of finance.

In its November number The Cosmopolitan will publish a series of letters written by Gen. W. T. Sherman to one of his young daughters, between the years 1859 and 1865 and covering most of the important events of the war of secession. These letters present graphic pictures of a great soldier amid some of the stirring scenes in which he was a giant figure, and in them the patriotic spirit of the Federal general is seen to have been most attractively tempered by a strong affection for the Southern people. The fraternal feeling which glows in these letters is in refreshing contrast to the sectional bitterness which characterized the period, and they will constitute an interesting and important contribution to the literature of the war.

MASONIC.

Rejection of Candidates by Blackball—News and Notes.

In the United States a single blackball rejects a candidate for Freemasonry. In England three blackballs reject, but lodges may by their bylaws reject with one or two blackballs. In Ireland beans are used for the ballot instead of balls. Cubes are not permitted to be used for blackballs in Pennsylvania.

The Masons of the German fatherland number 44,500. The total number of lodges is 390.

There were 13,364 Masons suspended in 1890 in the United States for nonpayment of dues.

The number of Master Masons in the state of New York, as learned from the grand lodge proceedings of 1891, is 77,923; the number of lodges, 731; number of districts, 30.

The brethren of Tacoma, Wash., are forming a Masonic library, and will be pleased to receive such donations of Masonic books, etc., as brethren elsewhere can spare them.

The grand lodge of Scotland has subordinate lodges in India, Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, southeast Africa, South African Republic, Egypt, Mauritius, West Indies, Newfoundland, Central America, Peru, Chili, China, Japan, Gibraltar, Fiji islands, Syria and Asia Minor.

The second oldest grand lodge is Ireland, instituted in 1729-30, at Dublin, but a grand lodge had a prior existence at Cork. There are 383 active lodges on the roll, the last number being 1,014. The defunct numbers of lodges extinct are used again for new lodges, so that for many years there has been no actual numerical revision.

In Ireland there is a grand lodge of instruction, whose officers are selected from the most competent Masonic ritualists. Each provincial grand lodge sends two representatives, who, when proficient, are deputized as provincial grand lodge instructors.

The grand lodge of Georgia prohibits every lodge from conferring the degrees of Freemasonry upon any one who makes it his business to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage.

The generating plant of the new Masonic temple at Chicago will consist of 8,000 volt generators, and between 7,000 and 8,000 lights will be wired. It will be one of the largest isolated electric plants in the world.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

A Resume of the Order's Record for Eighteen Years.

The Knights of Honor was organized in Louisville, June 30, 1874, with 404 members. It now has 128,030 members. In 1874 it paid out to beneficiaries $1,093.65. June 15, 1891, it had paid out $34,306,034.26. The actual cost to a member who joined the order in 1873, and was then under the age of forty-five years, has been, for the eighteen years, $307, or an average of $17.05 per year. If to this sum we add $4 per year for lodge dues, the total cost to a member for the eighteen years will have been $379 or an annual cost of $10.53 for each $1,000 benefit.

The next session of the supreme lodge will be held at Charleston.

One of the important matters decided at the recent session of the supreme lodge was the matter of the number of extra assessments to be called. This was not done in the session, but at a private meeting at which only the abler and more influential members were present. It was decided that an extra assessment should be called every quarter, for the balance of this year at least. This will make twenty-eight assessments in 1891, if the plan is carried out.

High water mark in Massachusetts was reached in 1888, when the membership was 10,979, with a total throughout the country of 123,051. While the general membership has since increased to over 128,000, Massachusetts shows a falling off of fully 700. Texas in 1883 had 6,404 members, and now has nearly 12,000. New York had 14,053 and has now over 18,000. New Jersey in 1883 had 3,000, and has since increased more than 25 per cent. In 1883 the six New England states had a membership of 16,027 while on June 30, 1890, they had 15,390, a falling off of 637. Connecticut and Rhode Island are the only New England states which have shown an increase during that time.

RED MEN.

Rapid Growth of the Order in New Jersey—Notes.

The order in New Jersey during the past six moons has made a gain in membership of nearly 1,000. The total membership of the eleven tribes in Camden is 2,631. These tribes during the past six moons have paid out $7,796 for benefits and of this sum $2,177 by No. 2, and $1,795 by No. 15. The total worth of the Camden tribes is $45,934.49.

A new tribe, with about forty charter members, is being organized at Orange, N. J.

Sixty-six are on the charter list of the new tribe to be instituted at Calais, Me.

Fifty names have been signed to a petition for a new council of the degree of Pocahontas to be organized at Phillipsburg, N. J.

The petition for the new tribe to be organized in Atlanta has been signed by about fifty applicants.

There are now five journals published in the interests of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Owenee council, degree of Pocahontas, is credited with being one of the most solid female organizations in Camden, N. J.

CIVIL REFORM.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

states was established; the persons appointed were in general natives of the states in which they were examined, and "in the overwhelming majority of cases, these native born southern whites were Democrats." The great advantage gained was not only the proper adjustment of the quota, but the practical demonstration to partisan members of congress, to the party press, and to utterly incredulous party adherents in the states that the civil service law is not only just in itself, but is honestly enforced by a party administration. The proof that such a course is possible is undoubtedly the most valuable lesson in national politics that the communities in which it was demonstrated have ever received, and Commissioner Roosevelt, in his interesting account of this demonstration, says, with a satisfaction that every friend of reform must share, "In the departmental service at Washington we have succeeded in putting nearly a complete stop to removals for political purposes."

In January of this year the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association urged upon the president the extension of the reformed system to the Indian service. The same request was made by the board of Indian commissioners, of which President Gates of Amherst college is chairman. The commissioners stated that they desired to secure permanence in the service for the greater part of the officers and employes. In April the president directed the extension of the rules to physicians at the Indian agencies, and to superintendents, assistant superintendents, teachers, and matrons of Indian schools, and the rules and regulations prepared by the commission for enforcing these executive directions will go into effect on the first of October. In February the National Association of Public School Superintendents at the annual meeting in Philadelphia commended the principles of reform as applicable to the selection of teachers in the public schools, and recommended the passage of laws requiring from all candidates certificates of qualification from the state authorities. In the state of New York, at the suggestion of the superintendent of public instruction, the school commissioners throughout the state have adopted a system of uniform simultaneous examinations for teachers upon conditions essentially competitive. Every argument for the selection of the 63,000 postmasters in the United States by some better test than personal partiality and political "pull" is irresistible when applied to the selection of the 350,000 public schoolteachers in the country. We boast that the public schools make American citizens. But the teacher is the school, and if it be wise to ascertain the qualification of a street cleaner, or a physician at an Indian agency, or a custom house clerk, for the proper discharge of his duty, it cannot be unwise to test the fitness of public school teachers and to appoint only those who are ascertained to be fittest.

The usual attempt was made in congress by members of both parties to starve and paralyze the civil service commission. But it was briskly and ably resisted also by members of both parties. As usual the weight of ability and influence and character was with the friends of reform and not with the spoilsmen. In the house the attack upon the law was defeated, and the moderate increase of appropriation asked by the commission was granted. But a difference arose between the two houses, and the controversy was adjusted by the passage of the old appropriation. The house committee on the civil service law made an investigation of its workings and reported that the public service had been greatly benefited by it and that the law upon the whole had been well executed. The conditional term of approval was doubtless due to the fact that an administration of another party had intervened between the passage of the law and the present administration, and it would have been politically unwise to imply that Messrs. Vilas and Dickinson, for instance, had shown the same zeal for honest reform in the postoffice which have distinguished Messrs. Wanamaker and Clarkson, although an impartial observer might have decided that they were entitled to precisely the same praise. The committee proposed a bill for the reorganization of the commission making the regulations still more stringent and declaring that "any law which revives influence, political or personal, in the public service of the country, should be vehemently opposed, and that no system other than that in vogue at the present time can furnish a safeguard against this spirit of favoritism." The bill which was reported was not considered, and if it should be said that it would not have been reported had it been supposed that it would be considered or could be passed, I should reply that the members who reported it were honest friends of reform, and that the bill itself was evidently the result of knowledge and a sincere desire to remedy what were held to be defects in the existing law.

Eight years' experience of the working of the law has demonstrated the necessity of reorganizing the methods of promotion in the service by introducing competition as contemplated by the law and established for a time under the Grant administration. In January, 1887, compulsory competition, with the certification of the whole eligible list, was introduced in certain offices. But upon the recommendation of the commission, the president has recently authorized open voluntary competition for promotion within the classified service, under such regulations as the commission may provide. These regulations are now under consideration and will be applied as soon as possible, and the measure may be regarded justly as the most important step yet taken by the president in the interest of reform. Meanwhile, it is a striking illustration of the practical wisdom of the reformed system that promotion by voluntary competition has been lately introduced into the department of the service which has been most prostituted to party and personal influence, the post office.

At the first examination the postmaster general assured the clerks, as his order expressly provides, that hereafter advancement would depend solely upon the results of the examinations and the official records, and no longer upon personal favor or party influence. "God works in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

Before this reform was instituted in the postoffice department the legislature of Massachusetts last winter requested the senators and representatives of the state in congress to urge legislation which would secure reform in the Charlestown navy yard and the other navy yards of the United States. If, however, those senators and representatives urged such legislation, congress was obdurate. But in April the secretary of the navy, in a luminous, courageous and decisive speech at Boston, announced his intention to exclude politics from the labor system of the navy yards. He said that the degradation of that labor into party spoils was demoralizing to any party that resorted to it, destructive to the government service, and debauching to national and local politics. "It is an ulcer on the naval administration system," he said, "and I propose to cut it out." He proceeded to state clearly his scheme, for which he said the rules were preparing in detail. The three cardinal points of the scheme were free and open competition, employment on proved merit alone, and the absolute publicity of every detail. This was the three-edged blade for the secretary's invigorating reform surgery. "I do not propose to stop," he said, "until the principle of efficiency and worth is the only test of navy yard employment; * * so that it will remove not only all machine politics from the navy yard, but all suspicion of machine politics." This speech, showing the secretary's clear comprehension of the scope and method of reform, and supported by his character, was felt at once not to be a mere flourish of political rhetoric. The secretary's rules affecting the higher positions were applied in May, and those affecting labor on the first of September, and his action is by far the most important event in the progress of reform under this administration.

"It is an ulcer and I mean to cut it out," said the secretary, and he is cutting it out. With all the ardor of the Irishman we may certainly wish him "more power to your elbow," until the cutting is complete. The only regret that can be expressed in view of this admirable act, as of the promotions in the post office department, is, that the reform in the navy yards has not been brought under the direction of the national commission as in other branches of the service. While General Tracy is secretary of the navy there is no doubt that the ulcer of the spoils will not thrive in the navy yards. But when he retires will he have extirpated its roots? His scheme is admirable and effective and it is based upon sound principles of reform. But it is only his official regulation. It is not yet law and with his successor the devils whom the secretary has expelled may return. If the rules of the civil service are to be applied, as they certainly should be, to the navy yards, is there any good reason why they should not be applied as in all other departments, and as they are applied in the clerical branch of the navy department? It is a reform too important to be left to the changing sympathies of successive secretaries, and its inception and execution are so important as to entitle Secretary Tracy to the gratitude of the country while they write his name high on the roll of practical reformers.

Upon a survey even so general as this of the progress of civil service reform within the ten years of the existence of this league, it is idle to deny the prodigious advance which it has made, both in public opinion and in practical application. The evil is not new nor is the league first in calling public attention to it. Escape from the vicious party despotism of the old council of appointment in this state was one of the chief reasons for the adoption of the constitution of 1821. Congress had echoed with loud debate upon the subject, with the angry altercations of party chiefs, and the terrible array of facts which is the most powerful plea of every political reform. Investigations, reports, executive orders have followed each other. But they have been the temporary weapons of party warfare dropped when they had served their purpose, not the persistent pressure of increasing conviction—hot gusts that blew off green fruit, not the change of temperature that ripens the harvest. The league has represented not party strategy to carry an election, but public conviction to reform an acknowledged evil of administration. If it had done nothing more its service would be great in having forced the spoils system to its defence. The political pirates are at last driven to show the black flag and defiantly to declare that at every election the whole public service, in every detail, with all its emoluments and opportunities, shall be made the prize of a vast struggle of greed and intrigue, of bribery and dishonesty of every kind, all inflamed to fury by party spirit. We demand that all public business, which is not political, shall be kept free from politics and shall be transacted upon the simple principles which are approved by universal private experience. The masters of Tammany Hall, with the dealers in mules, soap, and blocks of floaters, who hold that in politics fraud is not fraudulent, nor dishonesty dishonest, declare that everywhere, except in Sancho Panza's Barataria, no Man's Land, and the Isle of Fools, the public service is spoils. [illegible] Washington warned us in advance against these voices. Webster said that whoever controlled a man's means of living controlled his will. Clay said that Marcy's doctrine would end in despotism. Lincoln, hounded by the remorseless demand for spoils, said that the evil would destroy the government. Those who would use the patronage of public employment as the vast bribery fund of a party are on one side, Washington and Lincoln, patriotism and good sense, the wisdom of age, the instinct of youth, are on the other. Let all good men choose their part. We have chosen ours.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

The Order Is Enjoying a Phenomenal Growth—Hum of the Hive.

The year between Aug. 1, 1890, and Aug. 1, 1891, saw a growth in the membership of the Knights of the Maccabees in Michigan amounting to over 10,000. A hint of the order's remarkable present prosperity in Michigan may be gained from the fact that the membership increased this year in the single month of July from 26,102 to 27,000.

There are over eighty hives in Michigan. Among the members are 4,000 of the fair sex.

Sir Knight Frank Mills, of the tent at Lapeer, Mich., has entered the journalistic field by starting The Crown, a paper devoted to the interests of the Royal Arcanum.

There are 4,000 Knights of the Maccabees in Ohio. One hundred representatives attended the recent sixth annual state convention at Loraine.

The interchange of fraternal visits between tents is a practice to be encouraged.

The Knights of the Maccabees are only 12,000 behind the American Legion of Honor in membership. If the present rate of increase is kept up this difference will soon be bridged over.

Huron tent, of Huron, Mich., which has held the broom awarded to the tent having the largest membership since 1886, has been obliged to surrender it to Saginaw tent. The membership of the two tents is, respectively, 775 and 944.

There is talk of the establishment of a great tent in Texas.

Hartford tent, No. 1, of Hartford, is the largest tent in Connecticut and one of the largest in the country.

Tent No. 8, of Peru, Ind., has 102 members. Thirty-one new members were recently initiated at one meeting. It is the third largest tent in Indiana.

There are three tents in Bradford, Pa., and another one made up wholly of business men will probably be instituted before long.

Kendall tent, of Tarport, Pa., has a membership of 140, from a total population of less than 2,000. It has distributed $1,500 in death benefits and $4,000 in disability benefits.

The tent at Holland, N. Y., recently lost everything but its charter and books by fire.

I. O. O. F.

To Establish an Odd Fellows' Home in Rhode Island—Notes.

The committee having in charge the matter of establishing an Odd Fellows' home in Rhode Island will address a circular to the several lodges who have not notified the committee of the action taken by them asking them to do so.

The smallest number of grand lodge reports furnished to Massachusetts lodges is ten, and from this number to twenty-five, according to the size of the lodge. The whole number printed is about 5,000 annually.

Probably there is no state in the Union where the order flourishes more abundantly than in Massachusetts. Today the membership in that noble jurisdiction numbers almost 40,000. And still it is growing rapidly.

The report of the grand secretary of Minnesota, Bro. A. L. Bolton, shows the total membership in that state to be [illegible].

The largest lodge in New York state has [illegible] members. There are four in New Hampshire larger, the largest having [illegible] members. There are ten with over 300 members each.

An encampment is to be instituted at Malmo, Sweden.

The grand lodge of Georgia at its recent session appointed a state organizer and appropriated $600 to pay his expenses.

All Mashed.

The young man, like the mosquito, is often mashed on a pretty face.—Baltimore American.

Jasmine is an Indian shrub. Its starry, wax white blossoms are indescribably sweet. All the burning pain and passion and pathos and mystery of the Hindoo race seem to rise up to you in its breath.

J. J. HAGERMAN, Pres't. | CHAS. THURLOW, Vice Pres't.
J. A. HAYES, Cashier. | A. SUTTON, Ass't Cashier.

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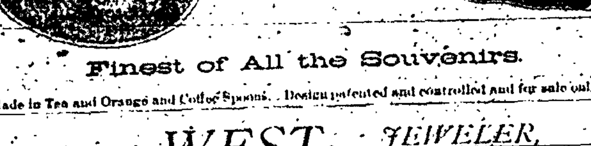
(s-13-1y)

THE MANITOU SPOON!



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Colorado Springs, Colorado.

At the Court of a South Sea King.

A Narrative of Life on the Gilbert Islands, an out-of-the-way Group of the South Pacific Ocean.

—BY—

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

A new series of letters by Robert Louis Stevenson, describing his experiences and adventures in the Gilbert Islands. This is a group cut off from all regular intercourse with the outside world, to which no post goes, and where only occasional trading vessels touch.

Life in this strange place is most interesting and picturesque. The articles are full of incidents and anecdotes, delightful character sketches of queer people, and dramatic bits of dialogue. The narrative is as captivating as a piece of fiction, full of color, of movement, of strange situations and pictures. The material is altogether fresh and novel. In these papers Stevenson is at his best; they show in its full maturity the charming style of the most perfect master of English of our day.

VI. THE FIVE DAYS' FESTIVAL. Invited to the King's summer house. A concert of native singers. A barbaric opera. A wonderfully dramatic dance. A South Sea topical song. A native who made a flying machine. A magic lantern show.

VII. HUSBAND AND WIFE IN THE GILBERTS. A Paradise of Naked Women. Polygamy in the South Seas. Etiquette among the natives. Scenes in a Gilbertine household.

VIII. THE KING OF APEMAMA. The royal trader. The hero of song and the butt of gossip. The last of the South Sea tyrants. A savage Napoleon. An island chief who owns ships.

IX. HOW THE KING BUILT A TOWN FOR STEVENSON. Constructing a city in a day. Walled by a taboo.

X. THE PALACE OF MANY WOMEN. A retinue of dusky ladies. An evening at cards with the King. A game of royal inventions. A kingly poet of the Southern Seas.

XI. OUR ATTENDANT FROM THE PALACE. Uncle Parker and his sleight-of-hand performance. The royal cook, and how he was disgraced.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 27, 1891.

No. 1—California Fast Mail ... 12.13 pm
No. 3—Pacific Coast Limited ... 9.45 pm
No. 5—California, Colorado and New Mexico Express ... 7.10 pm
No. 7—Trinidad and La Veta Passenger ... 7.55 pm
No. 9—Pueblo and Utah Passenger and Mail ... 10.47 am
No. 11—Canon City and St. Louis Ex ... 4.33 pm

NORTH OR EAST.

No. 2—California and Eastern Express ... 2.35 pm
No. 4—Atlantic Coast Limited ... 1.10 am
No. 6—California, Colorado and New Mexico ... 3.00 am
No. 8—Pueblo and Denver Accommodation ... 8.22 am
No. 12—Canon City, Kansas City and St. Louis Express ... 10.42 am
No. 10—Trinidad, La Veta and Canyon City Express ... 5.11 pm

THE MANITOU BRANCH.

To Manitou—Leave at: 8.25 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 12.35 p. m., 2.00 p. m., 5.15 p. m., 8.00 p. m.

From Manitou—Arrives at: 8.10 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 12.03 p. m., 2.25 p. m., 4.17 p. m., 7.00 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route. Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers. Chair cars free.

For full information call on or address,
J. M. ELLISON, General Agent,
16 North Tejon st.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE AND COLORADO MIDLAND R. R.

Sept. 6, 1891.

West-bound.	Arrives.	Leaves.
No. 3 Chicago to Denver	8.00 am	8.05 am
No. 1 Kansas City to Denver	1.35 am	1.45 am
No. 601 Salt Lake to Denver	1.17 am	[illegible]
No. 635 La Junta to Denver	4.47 pm	[illegible]
East-bound.		
No. 8 Denver to Chicago	7.45 pm	7.55 pm
No. 2 Denver to Kansas City	2.30 am	2.40 am
No. 604 Denver to Salt Lake	10.15 pm	10.25 pm
No. 636 Denver to La Junta	10.40 am	10.45 am

Trains Nos. 3 and 8 are solid vestibule trains between Denver and Chicago without change. Carry Pullman Palace sleeping cars, library, smoking, chair cars and dining cars. Connect at La Junta for New Mexico and California, and at Burrton, Kas., for St. Louis, via St. Louis and San Francisco railway, and at Newton, Kas., for Galveston, Tex.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Colorado Springs and Kansas City.

Trains Nos. 601 and 604 run through between Denver and all points on the Colorado Midland, and carry through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars for California.

Trains 635 and 636 are the well known "Nellie Bly," running between Denver and La Junta and connect at Pueblo with trains to and from Kansas City.

City ticket office, Opera House block. Telephone 54.
C. C. HOYT, Agent.

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 22 Denver Express ... 5.00 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 21 Fort Worth Express ... 11.30 am

BRANCH TRAINS.

No. 19 Arrive from Denver ... 11.30 pm
No. 23 Arrive from Pueblo ... 3.35 pm

To connect with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11.30 a. m.

To connect with New York steamers via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays at 11.30 a. m.

Through tickets to New York via New Orleans and Cromwell Steamship line, and via Galveston and Morgan or Mallory lines. Baggage checked to destination of ticket. Steamers sail from New Orleans Wednesday and Saturdays, from Galveston, Wednesdays. Steamship tickets on sale to or from foreign countries via all principal lines.

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Or W. G. RICE, City Ticket Agent, No. 14 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone No. 21.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE DEPOT.
August 2, 1891.

Arrive from Denver ... 10.15 pm
Leave for Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and San Francisco ... 10.25 pm
Arrive from Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and San Francisco ... 4.17 am
Leave for Denver ... 4.25 am

Through tickets sold to all points west.
C. C. HOYT, Agent.

Suburban Time Table.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 14, 1891.

GOING WEST.

LEAVE—
Colorado Springs ... 10.50 a.m.
Colorado City ... 11.07 a.m.
Manitou ... 11.16 a.m.
Iron Springs ... 11.20 a.m.
Cascade ... 11.28 a.m.
Ute Park ... 11.13 a.m.
Green Mt. Falls ... 11.51 a.m.
Woodland Park ... 12.13 p.m.
Florissant ... 12.55 p.m.

COMING EAST.

LEAVE—
Florissant ... 2.30 p.m.
Woodland Park ... 3.24 p.m.
Green Mt. Falls ... 3.39 p.m.
Ute Park ... 3.44 p.m.
Cascade ... 3.55 p.m.
Iron Springs ... 4.12 p.m.
Manitou ... 4.15 p.m.
Colorado City ... 4.25 p.m.
Colorado Springs ... 4.40 p.m.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

DEPART

No. 11 Vestibule limited to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe ... 7.20 p m
No. 16 Fast express (Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe) ... 7.40 a m
No. 19 Limited to Denver ... 9.30 a m
No. 20 ... 4.45 p m
No. 13 Limited to Pueblo ... 7.55 a m
No. 15 ... 7.30 pm

ARRI

No. 13 Vestibule Limited from Chicago ... 7.10 am
No. 15 Fast express from Chicago ... 7.10

Nos. 13 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via St Joseph and Kansas City without change. Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to all points east and west at 12 Pike's Peak avenue or Union depot.

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Trains leave Manitou daily at 8.30 a. m., 1.45 p. m.

Returning arrive at Manitou daily at 1.00 p. m., 6.55 p. m.

H. S. CABLE, Manager.

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TIME CARD.

MANITOU LINE.

Commencing at 6 am. cars leave Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street for Manitou every 15 minutes until 10.45 pm. Last car leaves Manitou for Colorado Springs at 11.20 pm.

CHEYENNE CANON LINE.

Commencing at 5.55 am. cars leave Huerfano and Tejon streets for Cheyenne Canon every 20 minutes until 5.55 pm. The next cars leave at 6.35, 7.35 and 8.35. Last car leaves Cheyenne Canon for Colorado Springs and Roswell at [illegible].

ROSWELL LINE.

Commencing at 6 am. cars leave Moreno avenue and Tejon street for Roswell every 15 minutes until 9.15 pm. The next cars leave at 9.45, 10.00 and 10.45. Last car leaves Roswell coming south at 11.15 pm.

UINTAH STREET AND MORENO AVENUE.

Commencing at 6 am. cars leave Moreno avenue and Tejon street for Uintah street every 7½ minutes until 9.22 pm. The next cars leave at 9.37, 9.45, 10.00, 10.07, 10.22 and 10.45. Last car leaves Uintah street coming south at 11.30 pm.

AUSTIN BLUFF LINE.

Cars leave Huerfano and Tejon streets for Knob Hill at 6.30, 7.05 and 7.40 am. For Knob Hill and Austin Bluff at 8.15, 9.30, 10.45, 12.00, 1.15, 2.30, 3.45, 5.00, 6.15 and 7.30.

SPRUCE STREET LINE.

Commencing at 7.10 am. cars leave Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street for end of Spruce street every hour until 7.10 pm.

Commencing at 6.40 am. cars leave Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street for Deaf Mute Institute and Bellevue Sanitarium every hour until 7.40 pm.

A car will be at the A. T. & S. F. and D. & R. G. Ry. depots on the arrival of all trains between 7 am and 10.30 pm.

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Furnished.

N. Cascade ave., 15 rooms, beautifully furnished	100 00
North Nevada avenue, 15 rooms, bath, steam heat and electric lights; large and improved grounds	[illegible]
N. Weber St., 10 rooms, bath; large grounds	[illegible]
Pike's Peak Ave., 9 rooms and bath	[illegible]
N. Cascade Ave., 12 rooms and bath, stable; all conveniences	[illegible]
202 S. Cascade Ave., 12 rooms and bath	[illegible]
319 N. Cascade, 10 rooms, bath, stable	[illegible]
N. Nevada Ave., 12 rooms, bath and stable	[illegible]
Northeast corner Cascade Ave. and Bijou St., 10 rooms, bath; stable	125 00
N. Nevada Ave., 12 rooms and bath; barn, large grounds	125 00
N. Cascade ave., finely furnished flat of 5 rooms	125 00
N. Cascade Ave., 5 rooms, bath, barn	[illegible]
8 E. Willamette, 8 rooms and bath	[illegible]
North Weber, 9 rooms and bath	[illegible]
229 N. Nevada, 10 rooms, bath, stable	[illegible]
121 N. Weber, 9 rooms, bath; barn	[illegible]
N. Cascade Ave., 8 rooms, bath, barn, large grounds	[illegible]
33 West Cache la Poudre, 8 rooms, bath	[illegible]
117 N. Tejon, 8 rooms and bath; stable	[illegible]
321 N. Nevada Ave., 8 rooms and bath, stable	[illegible]
1215 N. Tejon, 7 rooms and bath	[illegible]
217 N. Weber, 8 rooms and bath	[illegible]
Park Place, opposite the Antlers, 6 rooms and bath	[illegible]
321 N. Cascade Ave., 7 rooms	[illegible]
18 E. Platte, 7 rooms and bath	[illegible]
711 N. Tejon st., 6 rooms; well furnished	[illegible]
218 E. St. Vrain, 8 rooms; stable	[illegible]
516 E. Huerfano, 10 rooms	[illegible]
2 E. Kiowa st., 5 rooms	[illegible]
321 E. St. Vrain, 4 rooms	15 00

Unfurnished.

East Bijou street, new brick house, 12 rooms, all conveniences	100 00
208 East Dale street, 8 rooms and bath	70 00
N. Nevada, 8 rooms, bath, furnace	55 00
311 N. Weber, 8 rooms, bath, furnace	55 00
24 West Bijou, 8 rooms and bath	50 00
211 E. Dale, 8 rooms and bath	50 00
N. Nevada, 9 rooms and bath; furnace	50 00
Wood avenue, 7 rooms and bath	50 00
316 N. Tejon St., 7 rooms and bath	[illegible]
N. Tejon, 9 rooms and bath, every convenience	40 00
1019 North Wahsatch, 7 rooms; bath (new)	40 00
415 N. Tejon St., 6 rooms	31 00
1308 N. Weber, 6 rooms; stable	25 00
516 E. Kiowa, 6 rooms	20 00
122 S. Cascade Ave., 4 rooms	[illegible]
4 rooms over 26 E. Huerfano	16 00
109 S. Corona, 4 rooms	14 00
357 S. Weber, 4 rooms	11 00
Corona St., 3 rooms and cellar	11 00
Rear 17 N. Tejon, 2 rooms	9 00

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Large corner store on North Tejon street	100 00
103 South Tejon	100 00
21 North Tejon street	60 00
Store on Pike's Peak avenue	65 00
Fine corner suite of office rooms in Robertson block	40 00
18 E. Kiowa St.	40 00
3 stores, W. Huerfano st., each	12 00
Rooms over 106 East Huerfano.	
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Furnished house on North Tejon street.
Cottage of ten rooms on East Huerfano street.
Furnished house on North Weber street.
Cottage with all modern improvements, stable, etc., on North Tejon street, just above College Reservation, below cost.
Corner lot, 100x190, facing south, on North Cascade avenue. Very cheap.
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Seven room house on Cache la Poudre street, with all modern improvements.
Long list of residential and business properties in Pueblo.

MONEY TO LOAN.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Sept. 19, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Springs Abstract Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4, S. Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, Wednesday Sept. 30, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

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David Hanna, Cashier.

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SHERMAN'S LIFE AT HOME

HOW THE OHIO SENATOR PASSES THE SUMMER AT MANSFIELD.

[illegible] Beautiful Mansion Set About with Lawns, Gardens and Fruit Trees. Modest Entertainments and Quiet Domestic Happiness.

[Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.]

Mansfield, O., has been for over fifty years the home of Hon. John Sherman, who began the practice of law there in 1844 with his brother, the late Judge Charles T. Sherman. Now he is the oldest member, in point of continuous years of service, of the United States senate.

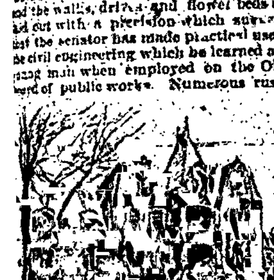
SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

Aug. 30, 1848, the then rising young lawyer led to the altar Miss Cecelia Stewart, daughter of Jude Stewart, who came to Mansfield from western Pennsylvania at an early date, and was long a judge of the common pleas court. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Sherman resided in a comfortable house, erected in 1849, on what was then called West Market street.

In 1862 the senator purchased the place which has since been the home of himself and family. It is situated on the same street as his former residence, but the thoroughfare is now known as Park avenue west, and is the principal residence street of the city.

The Sherman mansion is located nearly a mile from the business center of the city, on an elevation. The approach is so gradual that one can scarcely realize the altitude until going to the north and east from the residence the city lies spread before the eye.

The house, which was thoroughly repaired a few years ago, stands about 200 [illegible] a tract of several acres of ground beautifully shaded by trees of a half century's growth, and is approached by a winding driveway. All that art can suggest in the way of landscape gardening has been done, and the walks, drives and flower beds are laid out with a precision which suggests that the senator has made practical use of the civil engineering which he learned as a young man when employed on the Ohio board of public works. Numerous rustic

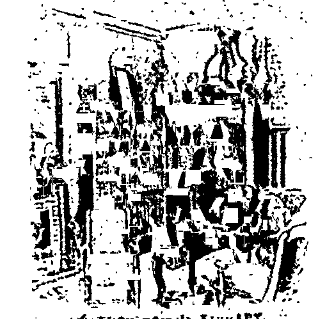


THE SHERMAN RESIDENCE.

seats and arbors are scattered about, and a croquet lawn and tennis court afford amusement for the young people, some of whom are nearly always at the Sherman home. Occasionally the use of these delightful grounds is given for church lawn fetes.

Included in the estate are a fine orchard and garden, which are the objects of much care by both Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, the former taking particular pride in his fine varieties of early peaches. The new stable, concerning which so much good humored newspaper comment has been made, was completed a few weeks ago, and the senator is greatly pleased with it. In it are kept three or four horses, not particularly handsome or speedy, which were raised on the Sherman farm near the city, and several unpretentious but comfortable vehicles.

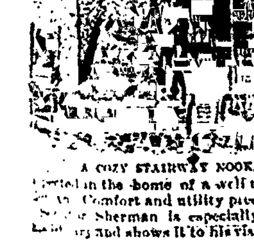
In the midst of these pleasant surroundings stands the two story and mansard roof dwelling, a substantial brick structure painted a peculiar shade between a pink and a red, which harmonizes nicely with the red sandstone trimmings. A broad veranda extends across the south side, which is the front of the dwelling, and this is the senator's favorite resting place, where he may be found nearly every evening during the summer enjoying his cigar. It was



A CORNER OF THE LIBRARY.

from this piazza that the late General W. T. Sherman spoke briefly to the veterans [illegible] pay their respects a few years ago upon the occasion of his last visit to Mansfield.

In this spacious home Senator Sherman and his family spend the summer months, enjoying to the utmost the rest and quiet which cannot be had in the national capital. The social life of the Shermans is most delightful. Of the immediate family there are the senator, Mrs. Sherman and their adopted daughter, Miss Mary Sherman. In addition a nephew, Mr. Hoyt Sherman, and his wife are included in the household, and the senator's private secretary, Mr. F. J. Babcock, is always with him. There are generally guests at the house, especially young friends of Miss Sherman. Nothing pretentious marks the living of the family. The place is handsomely furnished, but there is no lavishness in the way of ornament or decoration. The furnishing is of the sort that might be



A COZY STAIRWAY NOOK.

expected in the home of a well to do [illegible] Comfort and utility predominate. Senator Sherman is especially fond of his library and shows it to his visitors with considerable pride. It is finished in dark [illegible] wood, the chairs are upholstered in leather and the furnishings are solid and substantial throughout. A table occupies the center of the room, and on it are always found copies of the local papers and the leading metropolitan journals. The library is voluminous, and of a nature especially in keeping with the senator's study of finance and other branches of political economy. A large bust of the late General Sherman occupies a prominent place, and among the treasures of the library are hundreds of letters from the general to the senator, written when both occupied high official station. In this room, during the past twenty-five years, have been held many political consultations of great moment.

But politicians and intimate friends are not the only visitors. The senator and Mrs. Sherman, as well as Miss Sherman, have many callers from among the townspeople. Owing to their absence from Mansfield so much of the time, the intimates of the family are necessarily from the ranks of the older citizens. Mrs. Sherman entertains gracefully, and accumulating years only seem to render her more pleasant and agreeable, though she has always been noted for her amiability and happy disposition. Not only do they receive social calls, but several times each week they may be seen riding about the city visiting old time friends. While they do not entertain upon a large scale, many of their neighbors enjoy their hospitality in a quiet and unostentatious manner. Sometimes of an evening two or three gentlemen drop in for an hour's chat, or perchance for a game at cards, as the senator enjoys a rubber at whist and plays well. He is also sometimes induced to take a hand at croquet with the younger people, but does not claim to be an expert.

Mrs. Sherman is of a decidedly domestic turn, and understands the details of housekeeping perfectly, giving personal supervision to the gathering, canning, preserving and pickling of the fruits and vegetables which are produced in the gardens and on the farm, and "below stairs" it is understood that no work can be slighted or improperly done and escape her notice.

The Sherman family attends the Grace Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Sherman is a member. The senator is not a regular attendant, but is a liberal supporter of religion.

He is seen at his best by the newspaper interviewer. Though always affable and courteous, he is usually found in his happiest humor just after supper, when he may be discovered seated on the piazza. It is then that he becomes reminiscent and chats entertainly upon all subjects, though if the reporter grows too pointed in his inquiries the senator will probably invite him to an inspecting tour of the orchard, and solicit the visitor to help himself to fruit. It is the senator's little joke and the newspaper men always appreciate it. Upon the street, in the stores, anywhere and everywhere he may be met he is easily approachable. Though resting, as he says, he is nevertheless a busy man. His correspondence is very large, requiring the services of his secretary throughout his stay, and in addition he has been engaged for several weeks in writing an article upon Ohio for an eastern magazine.

E. S. HIESTAND.

Facts About the Industrious Flea.

M. Puget, curious regarding the characteristics of a minute torment, has been examining a flea under a microscope. Thus [illegible] "from head to foot," formed of brown overlapping plates that are so exceedingly tough as to be almost indestructible. Its head is small and very thin, with a single black eye on each side, the rays of light scintillating through the tiny optic like sparks of fire. Puget managed to look through the eye of a flea with his powerful glass, finding that its surface diminished objects in size while it multiplied them in number, a man appearing like an army of fairies, and the flame of a candle becoming a thousand tiny stars. The offensive weapon of the little creature is composed of [illegible] a tongue.

Crops Raised by Irrigation.

A recent census report states that of the 3,246 farms in the state of Wyoming 1,917 are irrigated. Of these latter the total area is 1,506,850 acres. Upon [illegible] acres crops were raised in 1889. "The tendency," says Superintendent Porter, "throughout the entire arid region to describe as irrigated all land to which water has been applied within any recent period by artificial means, land to which ditches, perhaps, as far destitute of water have been constructed, and even land for which water rights merely are claimed, has placed the census office under the necessity of absolutely restricting itself in its official bulletin on irrigation to land on which crops were actually raised by the artificial application of water during the year 1889."

A Hard Working Emperor.

Those born to the purple have as many trials as most of their subjects. The Chinese emperor, for example, follows a dull and hard working routine. Winter and summer he rises at 3 a. m., and after some light refreshment goes to the palace temple for prayer and meditation. He then reads dispatches till breakfast time, at 7 o'clock, and later works with his chief ministers till 11 o'clock, when he either walks in the gardens or spends a short time with his wives. This is his only period of recreation, for when dinner has been dispatched, about 3 in the afternoon, he sets hard at work again at public business until he retires to rest at sunset.

American Literature.

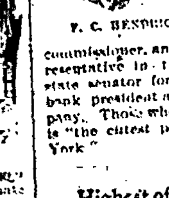
People who long for what they call "a truly American school of literature" might find comfort in considering that all works written in America have a distinctly American flavor, even though the writer may have been born in another land. The theology of the Mathers, for instance, and the poetry of Mrs. Anna Bradstreet were not English. The environment gives a tone alike in Europe or America, Australia or South Africa.

Invention of the Typewriter.

The typewriter was invented as long ago as 1714 by one Henry Mills, who in that year obtained a patent in this country for a device that "would write printed characters one at a time, or one after the other." There is no description of this device to be had now, but there is no doubt that Mills' invention was the parent of the present typewriter. In 1833 a French patent was granted to M. Progrin (Xavier), of Marseilles, for a typewriter, which is called a typographical machine. The account of the machine is somewhat obscure, but enough is given to show that it was an operative one by which typewriting could be fairly well executed. M. Foucault sent to the Paris exhibition in 1855 a writing machine for the blind, and several typewriters were invented [illegible] Wheatstone. After successive improvements a manufacturer in America continued to construct 25,000.—New York Press.

The New Collector of Customs.

Mr. Francis C. Hendricks, who has been appointed collector of the port of New York, to succeed Mr. J. Sloat Fassett, was born at Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1834. He received his education at the common schools of that town and at the Albany academy. After a short experience as a clerk in Rochester he removed to Syracuse and there began business on his own account. When he had amassed a fortune he turned his attention to public affairs. He has served Syracuse as alderman, mayor and fire commissioner, and after two terms as representative in the legislature became state senator for three terms. He is a bank president and head of a trust company. Those who know him well say he is "the cutest politician in central New York."

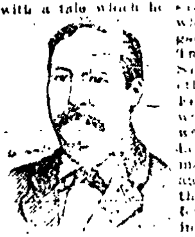


F. C. HENDRICKS.

ADVENTURES OF MR. BRANT

Says He Was a Hero of the Zulu War and Is Now an African Prince.

When Rider Haggard wrote "Allan Quatermain," and therein set up an Englishman as the ruler of an African realm, he was thought to have [illegible] creditable feat of imaginative [illegible]. But another [illegible] has come to the front with a tale which he [illegible] which [illegible] Haggard [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] other day [illegible] Brant [illegible] was formerly a lieutenant in her majesty's [illegible] and that he won the Victoria cross for bravery during the Zulu war. He was born at the Cape of Good Hope some forty years ago, his father being English and his mother Dutch.



PRINCE BRANT.

After Cetewayo had been conquered young Brant went on an exploring [illegible] in central Africa. Became acquainted with the Umbongavato, a nation which he describes as numbering [illegible] a half millions of people and occupying a tract of country 3,500 miles long by 2,400 miles wide. The Umbongavato are of Abyssinian origin. The men are nearly all over six feet in height, are handsome, splendidly developed and trained to war. One barbaric custom alone characterizes the race—all deformed children are killed at birth. In battle they use the assegai and a knife with a blade fifteen inches long, which they can throw a distance of a hundred yards with deadly effect.

Brant says that he found favor among the rude chivalry of the Umbongavato and particularly with King Massirrie, whose daughter he married. So far he claims to have instructed sixty-two military kraals of 4,000 men each in modern war tactics, and as commander in chief says he has under his control a faithful and disciplined force of nearly a quarter of a million of warriors. When the King dies it is arranged that Brant shall reign in his stead. He avers that he has refused overtures for a British protectorate, declaring that his people are able to take care of themselves and also will give a good account of any invaders who try to subjugate the country. With the co-operation of his wife, the Princess Munnzembia, he hopes in time to have a parliament, a flag and a literature. Brant says he is known to the Umbongavato as Umazine.

His visit to America, he declares, is for the purpose of opening up trade with his adopted country. He says: "Much of the land is a high plateau. Generally it lies 6,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is entirely free from fever and cattle diseases. [illegible] there. Such products as corn, cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice, as well as vegetables of all kinds do well. Then it is rich in minerals. Among them are gold, silver, platinum, cobalt, lead, copper, coal and paraffined rock. Back from the edges of the country is almost entirely unexplored. Only enough exploration has been done to show that the country is rich."

It may be added that the "great country of Umbongavato" receives no mention by contemporaneous gazetteer makers.

A Woman's Success as an Architect.

It is a thing [illegible] of the present that the women's building of the World's fair is to be built from designs drawn by a woman. The award was made after a competition in which many architects took part. The prize winner, who is richer by $1,000 because of her success, is a young Bostonian named Sophia G. Hayden. Born at Santiago of a New England father and a Chilian mother, Miss Hayden has spent most of her life in Massachusetts. While yet a girl she completed the Boston High school course, and then spent four years at the Institute of Technology, supporting herself meantime by teaching mechanical drawing.

SOPHIA G. HAYDEN.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE ANTLERS.

J. P. Tirrill, St. Louis; C. R. Bronson, Jr., Charles Candy, H. M. Stone and wife, Denver; S. K. Hooton, Mrs. H. B. Gruuth, Chicago; John Gallup and wife, Denver; Miss Letta Churchill, Toledo; Miss Nellie Churchill, Indianapolis; D. J. Flynn, Denver; M. McAllan, Salt Lake City; H. Plonsky, Denver; C. A. Clark, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Armstrong, Detroit; Mrs. R. F. Wilson, Toledo; George Parish, Omaha, Neb.; Miss M. Washington, Philadelphia; George Roberts and wife, Bradford, Pa.; B. M. Chaffee, John Cudahy and wife, Chicago; M. Glauber, Denver; Samuel Edwards and wife, Omaha; James Tilton and wife, Miss Tilton, New Hampshire; Walter Crap, Denver; H. A. Barnes, Mrs. H. A. Barnes, Minneapolis; Lewis Sperry, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Meyer, Philadelphia; W. H. Turner, Chicago.

THE ALAMO.

Frank B. Ellis, Philadelphia; M. C. Van Norman, Deming, N. M.; B. F. Harner, Chicago; I. O. Baker, Durango, Colo.; F. L. Dowe, Norwich, Conn.; C. H. Walker and wife, S. S. West, Denver; D. B. Holtslander, Chicago; Roger S. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.; L. S. Mahony and wife, Carbondale, Colo.; A. J. Morawitz, Milwaukee; W. B. Palmer, Denver; Miss N. Palmer, Ottawa, Ills.; J. Ebersole, Chicago; R. W. Ienthal, Pittsburg; A. D. Terrill, Moberly, Mo.; Ira B. Jackson, Denver; T. N. Catrous, Boston; Wm. Berry, Prof. Fred Stark, Denver.

$2.00 DENVER AND RETURN. $2.00

On account of the races at Overland Park, the Santa Fe will sell tickets to Denver and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale October 3d, 6th and 7th, good to return 16 and including October 12th.

OVERLAND PARK RACES.

The Denver and Rio Grande will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip. Selling days October 3d, 6th and 9th, good to return until and including October 12th. Choice of six daily trains. Ticket office, 16 N. Tejon St.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Great Rock Island "Limited" now leaves Colorado Springs 7.20 p. m.

CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

Have two daily trains through to Salt Lake and San Francisco without change. Chair cars free. Latest improved Pullman sleepers. Broad gauge. Ticket office, 16 North Tejon street.

PARLOR CARS.

Our citizens who have not tried those new parlor cars on the afternoon Santa Fe trains should do so. The cars are veritable parlors and the chairs as comfortable as the finest parlor chairs, not to be compared with the ordinary chair cars, something entirely new. Trains carrying these leave for Pueblo at 10.15 a. m. and for Denver at 4.53 p. m.

FOR ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS,

And all Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin points. The new service of the Great Rock Island Route via Omaha is indeed a long-felt want properly provided for, as the traveler to any of these points can now dispense with the annoyance and waste of time of changing cars at Denver, and enjoy the very best train service and quickest route by availing himself of this line. Call and see what we can do for you. W. W. Wood, Ticket and Passenger Ag't, 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 97.

DON'T REA[illegible]

[illegible] demand for better service one an increased [illegible] country. The Union Pacific railways of [illegible] always to the front all Missouri [illegible] leading in these lines of [illegible], have some time and running through Pullman [illegible] between Salt Lake City and [illegible] Denver.

TO DENVER

Rock Island fast trains to Denver, leave Colorado Springs at 9.50 a. m. and 4.45 p. m., [illegible] Denver 12 noon and 7 p. m. Returning leave Denver 9.45 a. m. and 3.45 p. m., arriving Colorado Springs 11.15 a. m. and 6.15 p. m. $4.50 for the round trip.

NEW SERVICE!! NEW TIME!!!

[illegible] August 16, The Great Rock Island Route inaugurates its new service via Omaha, thus making a solid vestibule limited train service direct Colorado Springs to Chicago via Omaha, St. Jo. or Kansas City, leaving Colorado Springs 7.20 p. m., arriving Omaha 3:40 p. m., St. Jo 5 [illegible], Kansas City 5:10 p. m., and Chicago 7.45 a. m. second morning, making all connections at each of these junctions to all points in all directions. All meals served en route upon our magnificent dining cars. The [illegible] in this service are models of beauty and excellence and are brand new, having been built throughout especially and held for the completion of the new line. For full particulars, [illegible] call on or address W. W. Wood, Ticket and Passenger Ag't., 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 97.

WAGON WHEEL GAP.

The Denver & Rio Grande are now running trains to Wagon Wheel Gap every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare from here to the Gap and return [illegible], parties of five [illegible] Limit [illegible] days. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon St.

Denver and Rio Grande R. R. six daily trains:

Round trip to Denver	$4 20
Round trip to Pueblo	2 20

Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. No. 16 North Tejon street, New Bank building.

RIO GRANDE.

Trains to Denver 8.25 a. m., 10.42 a. m., 2.35 p. m., and 5.11 p. m., 4.10 a. m., 5.00 a. m. To Pueblo 10.15 a. m., 12.15 p. m., 4.35 p. m., 7.35 p. m., 9.45 p. m., connecting with all Eastern trains.

THE WABASH LINE.

It is the short line to St. Louis.

Runs free reclining chair cars.

Runs the most elegant stateroom cars on night trains and the most sumptuous drawing room cars on day trains of any line between Colorado and New York.

The Wabash makes direct connections at all points comprising its western termini, for all points south, east, southeast and northeast.

The Wabash is the only line having its own track from the Missouri river to Detroit and Toledo.

The Wabash is the only line having its own steamer plying on Lake Erie.

The Wabash owns and operates the Niagara Falls Short Line, the only route giving a satisfactory view of the Falls by daylight, and the [illegible] for business men and tourists.

Ask any hotel clerk or ticket agent for tickets [illegible]

C. M. [illegible]

Commercial Agent, 1221 [illegible] Denver, Colorado.

The only line that does it!

Does what?

Runs Free reclining chair cars

and Pullman buffet sleeping cars

Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo

through to Kansas City and St. Louis

What line?

The Missouri Pacific.

C. A. Tripp, General Western Passenger Ag't, 1663 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.

WORDS OF PRAISE

Are heard on every side, from the traveling public, for the unsurpassed service of the Santa Fe route. It is justly said that the Chicago vestibuled express is the finest train by all odds, that comes into Colorado. The very latest improvements in palace cars. Unexcelled dining car service. No change of cars between Colorado Springs and Chicago.

The special Pullman sleeping car left at Colorado Springs, daily, in which space may be reserved at the city ticket office in the Opera House Block. Telephone 54. C. C. HOYT, Agent.

7.30 P. M.

Rock Island vestibuled limited for Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joe and all points east north and south now leaves Colorado Springs 7.30 p. m.

CHOOSE YOUR ROUTE.

If you are thinking of a trip to California call at the Santa Fe [illegible] Opera House Block and get information. The same advice will apply if you are contemplating a trip to any point in Texas. The Santa Fe line [illegible] the states [illegible] and affords the best [illegible]. Tourist rates to Pacific coast cities all the year around.

CHEAP RATES TO STATE FAIR.

For the State Fair at Pueblo, the Santa Fe have a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold Sept. 27th, 28th and 29th good returning to and including Oct. 1st.

20 rides between Colorado Springs and Manitou for $[illegible]

A COLORADO GEM,

Is the Burlington Train No. 2, which leaves Denver at 8.[illegible] p. m. every day in the year, arriving at Chicago at 8.00 a. m., St. Louis 7.20 a. m. second morning. This is a solid vestibule train with all modern improvements known to the civilized world. Is composed of Pullman Palace sleepers, chair cars, [illegible]; elegant day coaches and smoking cars. All chair cars have a porter in attendance whose duty it is to look after the comfort of [illegible] especially ladies traveling alone. No change of cars of any class on this train between Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Chicago, St. Joe and St. Louis. Parties traveling via this route destined to points beyond its line can have their sleeping [illegible] tion by apply to any ticket agent or G. W. Vallery, No. 1700 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION TO SALT LAKE CITY.

On September 29th the Colorado Midland Railway runs its third grand excursion to Salt Lake City and Ogden, $23 for the round trip. Tickets good for [illegible] days; stopovers allowed on return trip; choice of routes returning.

EXCURSION TO SALT LAKE.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will sell tickets to Salt Lake and return at $[illegible]. Tickets on sale September 29th good to return until October 12th. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon St.

A DAY IN DENVER.

In order to secure it take the Santa Fe train at 4.25 or 8.05 a. m., which will give you almost the whole day in Denver. Trains returning leave at 5.10 and 7.20 and 11.20 p.m.

BELLEVUE SANITARIUM.

Accommodations can be obtained in this institution. Terms from $8 a week upward, according to room.

Apply to the Matron, at the Sanitarium. East Huerfano street.

A. N. FEALE & CO.

Employment, Real Estate and Live Stock Ag'ts. Also City Auction office. Will give immediate and strict attention to all business intrusted to our care. Business solicited. Office 114 S. Tejon, upstairs.

WANTED.

Help of all kind, both male and female at good wages.

I have a very competent lady who wants place as working housekeeper in city where she can take small boy.

I have money to loan on good chattels.

J. B. [illegible], Employment Agent, 31 E. Huerfano St.

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchaser for some fine properties on the installment plan. Call on A. Hemenway, 103 E. Huerfano St.

WANTED—A few more furnaces to tend. Inquire of Mr. [illegible] at Exchange National Bank or address Fred Arnold, box 370.

WANTED—A good second-hand typewriter. Address or telephone, Colorado City Glass Company.

WANTED—$1,000 of six per cent money; security as good as the best. Call to-day or address O. Parker, [illegible] Bellevue avenue, Colorado Springs.

WANTED—A competent cook; one who can come well recommended. Apply between 12 and 2, 1310 N. Weber.

WANTED—A laundress and chambermaid combined; one who can furnish good references; wages $25. Apply between 12 and 2, 1315 N. Weber.

WANTED—A cook. Call at 114 N. Weber St.

WANTED—Situation by first class cook. Apply K, this office.

WANTED—Man who [illegible] the care of a furnace. Apply to matron at Bellevue Sanitarium.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"BROADMOOR"

The Most Available Suburb of Colorado Springs!

A Perfect Pleasure and Health Resort,

Possessing a Complete Water System

Beautiful Walks! Wooded Parks!

Cheyenne : Lake.

(The Largest Body of Water in the Vicinity.)

Telephone and Electric Motor Connections with the City, and Unsurpassed Views—The Best Opportunity for First-class Investments.

For Prices on Acre Lots, Blocks or Larger Blocks, Apply at

Company's Office, Gazette Building,

No. [illegible] Pike's Peak Ave.,

Or to ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT.

The best located Property in Colorado Springs, either for homes or for investment is

NOB :: HILL

For prices and terms call on

A. A. McGOVNEY,

113 Kiowa St.

Or any Agent in the City

WANTED—A man [illegible], 120 N. Cascade avenue.

WANTED—A [illegible] woman cook; one not afraid of work. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—A miller who understands cutting millstone. Apply at works; The Ute Pass Paint Co., Colorado City.

WANTED—By a practical man, a number of furnaces to care for; good service guaranteed. Apply to Louis R. Turner, at Van Peten Bros. drug store.

WANTED—Dressmaking by the day. Inquire at 31 N. Nevada.

WANTED—Agents to sell the Pinless Clothes Line; the only line ever invented that holds the clothing without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars, price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address the Pinless Clothes Line Co., 8 Hermon Street, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Everybody to know that by buying their shoes at Vorhes Bros. they are liable [illegible]

WANTED—By experienced and correct single and double entry bookkeeper, four or five hours work daily. Address Bookkeeper, P. O. box 921.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Houses to rent from $10.00 to $50.00 in all parts of city. A. Hemenway.

TO RENT—Two pleasant rooms with board. Reasonable rates. 11 W. Rio Grande St.

TO RENT—Cottage, 3 rooms, $8 per month. 411 S. Nevada avenue.

TO RENT—Rooms with board; new house, new furniture; all modern conveniences, with first-class board. 206 E. Huerfano St.

TO RENT—Vacated to-day; one large sunny room at Mrs. Stroud's, 313 E. Kiowa St.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms and tent for light housekeeping, $15.00 per month. 701 E. Kiowa.

TO RENT—Large, comfortable, furnished front room with private outside door; convenient to business center; will rent cheap to suitable party. 325 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at No. 9 South Weber.

TO RENT—Two office rooms on second floor, in center of city; electric lights, steam heat, wash closet, etc. Low rent to steady [illegible]. Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—Three or four rooms, furnished or partly furnished. Inquire at [illegible] E. Kiowa street.

TO RENT—Four furnished rooms at from $10 up. 317 N. Tejon St.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms, with or without board. 218 E. Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—Pleasant rooms with board at Miss Warren's, 125 E. Boulder.

TO RENT—Two unfurnished rooms. 133 N. Weber St.

TO RENT—Cottages of three and four rooms, six blocks from business center; newly painted and repaired; moderate rent to good tenants. 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and sewing machines. Aiken's Music store.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—We have some fine suburban residence lots in Ivywild on the new road to Cheyenne. Easy payments. Call on A. Hemenway, 103 E. Huerfano St.

FOR SALE—Piano for sale, new, mahogany case, upright; household furniture and base burner stove. 111 E. Willamette.

FOR SALE—Cheap, fourteen young bloodhounds, partly trained; can be seen at county jail. R. C. Bramlett, Trinidad, Colo.

FOR SALE—One oak folding bed. 313 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—Safety bicycle for boy of 9 or 10 years. Address Mrs. R. W. Day, Manitou.

FOR SALE—A fine driving horse. Inquire at Miller Bros.' drug store.

FOR SALE—A good cow and ten chickens. 318 East Huerfano.

FOR SALE—A good, gentle, family horse and phaeton, cheap. Inquire of M. R. Rafield, clothing store, 311 S. Tejon street, Odd Fellows building.

FOR SALE—The best paying [illegible] establishment in the city; will make a good profit for the right [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, five [illegible] case [illegible] sewing machines [illegible]. A. F. Biongo, Merchant Tailor, 21 Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR SALE—Cut rate in ranch property, 147 acres at $[illegible] per acre. Situated [illegible] miles northeast; good four room house and other improvements included. Address [illegible] 43 Pueblo office.

FOR SALE—All the furniture, cooking utensils and dining room outfit of the Nevada House. House to rent. Any favorable arrangement will be made with the right party. For particulars inquire of E. W. Giddings or John Lennox.

FOR SALE—Dark bay horse, [illegible] and [illegible] broken to ride or drive, perfectly safe for lady or children; also [illegible] buggy, nearly new and harness. Together or separately, bargain. 529 N. Nevada.

FOR SALE—Or trade for landed [illegible] ranch; [illegible] water running through entire length. Apply to J. W. [illegible], Alamo Hotel.

FOR SALE—Bankrupt stock of millinery and fancy goods; also fixtures. No. [illegible] E. Pike's Peak avenue, open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—Rudd's lunch room, building and fixtures; five years [illegible] lease [illegible] Inquire on premises near D. & R. G. depot.

LOST.

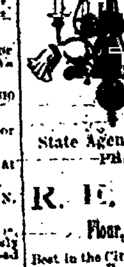
LOST—Saturday, on Tejon or Pike's Peak avenue, a bunch of six small keys. Finder please leave at this office.

FOUND.

FOUND—Pocketbook, owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. Call at Gazette office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On chattels. Over Exchange National Bank. M. S. Hewins.



SUESS BROS.

FIRST-CLASS

PLUMBING

A SPECIALTY.

ARTISTIC

GAS

ELECTRIC

FIXTURES.

1315 LAWRENCE ST.,

DENVER, COLO.

State Agents Thackaray Mfg. Co., PHILADELPHIA PA

R. E. PERKINS.

Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain.

Best in the City. Prompt Delivery. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

14 East Huerfano Street.

H. I. REID,

CITY ENGINEER AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Delos Durfee, Deputy.

Surveys made and all [illegible] on all kinds of [illegible] work.

Office at Court House at Colo. Springs.

ECHO KENNELS.

Thoroughbred Greyhounds For Sale.

From My Bitch [illegible] the Following Well known Coursers:

Belle P., [illegible] of the American Field Cup at Great Bend, October, 1891; also [illegible] Dog [illegible] the great Wolf Dog and [illegible] Colorado, [illegible]

C. F. HOECKEL, Prop.,

P. O. Box 391, [illegible] Colo.

THE [illegible] L. O. [illegible] of A.

[illegible]

Of Colorado Springs, Colo

The only local building and loan [illegible] doing business in El Paso county. The best and cheapest way to get a home; on monthly installments. Quite a [illegible] houses now being [illegible] for in Colorado City and Colorado Springs through this association.

DIRECTORS.

Chr. L. Gillingham, Pres't Nat. [illegible]

Dr. T. G. Horn, Vice-Pres't

A. A. McGovney, [illegible]

J. A. Lacey

A. L. Humphrey

F. J. Sel[illegible]

C. M. Sherman

R. S. Pol[illegible]

A. H. Wh[illegible]

For further information call on or [illegible]

J. R. [illegible], Secy, Colorado Springs, Colo

C. M. SHERMAN, Colorado City, Colo. City.

[illegible]

LINUS E. SHERMAN,

United States Land and Pension Attorney,

Will practice before any Land Office and the Pension Department. [illegible]

Insurance,

Loans and

Real Estate.

If you have [illegible] to [illegible] sell, if you want to buy improved or unimproved [illegible] in any part of the city, if you want to [illegible] of property, if you want a loan on [illegible] be sure to see [illegible] at the

COLORADO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

103 Pike's Peak Ave.

LINUS E. SHERMAN.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO

[illegible] county, Oregon, near what is now Baker City, a man who has [illegible] become identified with the [illegible] development of that country. This man is no other than Mr. John Stewart, one of the wealthiest and most [illegible] in the county. In a recent letter he says: "I [illegible] suffering from pains in my back and [illegible] any [illegible] for some time, and had used many [illegible] relief. The [illegible] pains in my back [illegible] sitting to my [illegible] the use of a cane. Hearing, through a friend, of the [illegible] effected by [illegible] Kidney Tea, I [illegible] to try a box, and from the first [illegible] relief, and before using [illegible] the contents of the box the pains in my [illegible] I have [illegible] Kidney Tea, and [illegible] it to my friends. I [illegible] anything."

[illegible] Kidney Tea [illegible] of urine, brick dust sediment, burning or painful sensation while [illegible], and all [illegible] of the kidneys [illegible]

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

[illegible]

Colorado Springs, Colo. [illegible] The [illegible] of The Colorado Midland Railway Company, for the election of Directors and [illegible] kind of [illegible] will be held at [illegible] Colorado City [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] Oct [illegible] 1891.

[illegible]

FOR SALE!

One ton [illegible]

One ton [illegible]

One brown [illegible]

Two [illegible]

One milk cow.

One [illegible]

One [illegible]

One buckboard [illegible]

Inquire of

Robert Donnelly,

[illegible]

Rio Grande Southern

RAILROAD

THE NEW [illegible]

Telluride, Placerville, [illegible] Rico, [illegible]

NOW COMPLETED AND OPEN FOR BUSINESS

From Ridgway,

[illegible] To Telluride.

[illegible]

DOLORES [illegible]

[illegible]

Homes of the Cliff Dwellers.

Immediate connection are made with trains of the Denver & Rio Grande [illegible]

[illegible]

OTTO MEARS, General Manager.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a [illegible]

[illegible]

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

The College cadets drilled for the first time yesterday.

The new crop of nuts from northeastern forests has begun to arrive at the fruit stores.

Sheriff Dan Jackson is about the streets on crutches, the result of a sprained ankle.

It is almost assured that the Centennial State band will accompany "Colorado on Wheels."

Manager Nye of the opera house is enjoying a visit from his brother Mr. H. L. Nye of Zanesville, O.

Judge Severy will call the docket in the county court and set all jury cases for trial at 9 o'clock this morning.

Several new students will arrive at the Deaf-Blind institute to-day, which will make the number of students there about 125.

The east approach to the Bijou street viaduct has been filled so carriages may cross. It has not yet been formally opened.

Dr. T. G. Horn is so far convalescent from a recent severe attack of blood poisoning that he was able to be at his office yesterday.

The Deaf and Blind institute expects to occupy the new hospital by the 10th of October. It will be used at first principally for dormitory purposes.

Manitou's town authorities have decided to call a meeting and arrange to have a fine exhibit from Manitou in the "Colorado on Wheels" exhibition.

An ornamental iron railing has been strung along the postoffice window, thus spoiling an excellent resting place for the loafers who infest the postoffice corner.

Count Pourtales received a letter yesterday from Denver stating that 6000 people attended the concert given at Elitch's Gardens last Sunday by the Hungarian orchestra.

Mr. Dan D. Duncan, of Clark's Horse Review, Chicago, is in this city at the Alamo, and will leave for Denver on Thursday to represent his paper at the fall race meeting in that city.

Mr. W. F. Dixon favored The Gazette yesterday with a fine sample of red McIntosh apples, some elegant peaches, pears and plums. He also brought a few Ben Davis apples, which were raised in 1890, and are still well preserved.

To-day the Pueblo state fair will close, and many of the specimens on exhibition there will be sent here to-morrow to be placed in the exhibition of Mr. W. J. Foster, which, preparatory to the start of "Colorado on Wheels," is being kept in the Bowe block.

A fire alarm was turned in from box No. 45 at about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The fire was in the back yard of a small house on Moreno avenue, between Nevada avenue and Tejon street, and was put out before the hose companies arrived.

The entries for the fall sports to be held at the athletic grounds next Saturday are already quite numerous, and there are many of them that have not joined in the sports of previous years. The business people of the city are giving liberally toward the prizes.

There will be a called special communication of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., at 1:30 sharp, to-day, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, J. H. B. McFerran. All members of El Paso Lodge No. 13 and visiting brothers respectfully requested to attend.

Mr. Oliver H. Shoup, of this city, has the agency for the "drop-a-nickel-in-the-slot" machines which are in the hotels around town, and he collects his proceeds weekly. Yesterday he got among many nickels, pennies and beer cork caps, sixty-seven carefully prepared lead discs just the diameter and weight of a nickel. They will work any of the machines readily.

All members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Women's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans are requested to bear in mind that there will be a social meeting of the three orders at the G. A. R. hall on Friday night of this week, at which the delegates who attended the encampment at Detroit will make their reports. In addition to this an excellent literary programme has been arranged, and a good time is anticipated.

The new switches on the Rapid Transit line between this city and Manitou are finished and in use. The company now contemplate putting on two more so that there will always be a switch in sight ahead and the cars will move along as readily as on a double track. When this is done they will put on a ten-minute service. The Austin Bluff car will be discontinued for the winter next week and the Spruce street car will run to the top of Nob hill.

The tenth annual convention of the Colorado Christian Missionary society will be held in the Christian church, 211 North Nevada avenue, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thurday, Oct. 6, 7 and 8. A large number of delegates from abroad are expected. The cause of missions, the Sunday school and Christian Endeavor work will be discussed by prominent ministers and laymen. There will be three sessions each day, to all of which the public are cordially invited. A programme of exercises will be published soon.

A man named William T. Thompson was brought to this city by Mr. J. P. Connell yesterday afternoon and was placed in the city jail as a lunatic. Thompson has been working on the ranch of Mr. J. C. Garbrich, twenty miles from here on Turkey creek, and has been there for ten months. He was looked upon as rather a dull man, and about three weeks ago he commenced to act strangely. From that time he has grown gradually worse until it was decided to bring him here. When he arrived here he was of very happy disposition, and gave notice of his coming by loud and long-continued attempts at rhyme making. He comes from West Auburn, Neb., where his father, William H. Thompson, lives.

Mr. R. C. Bramlett of Trinidad gave an exhibition of the powers of four Siberian bloodhound pups eight months old, at Prospect Lake yesterday. Two young men started out on foot while the dogs were kept out of sight behind the bank. The young men made a long circuit southward and then doubled sharply on their tracks and came back. The dogs were liberated and followed up the scent for half a mile on a sharp run all the while. At the turn they were badly confused and finished by returning on the back track. The second test was more successful for they kept a slight scent on the dry grass and with a strong breeze blowing for a considerable distance. By the time they are a year old Mr. Bramlett thinks that they will be able to hold any scent for almost any length of time, as his two big dogs, Max and Colonel, can do.

A Parlor Match.

One of the strongest attractions now travelling is Evans & Hoey in "A Parlor Match." They play at the opera house Friday and Saturday. An exchange says: The expected "tidal wave of merriment" arrived at the Grand Opera house last evening in the character of Evans & Hoey's meteors, presenting Charles Hoyt's latest successful absurdity, "A Parlor Match." From the rising of the curtain to the going down thereof after the third act, the large audience present were kept running over with laughter, which bubbled and rippled like the uncontrollable current of an impetuous mountain stream. And why? Very few could tell after leaving. True, there was the inimitable Evans, an ideal book agent, with the equally excellent Old Hoss, in the person of William Hoey, and Miss Minnie French as Innocent Kidd, but it was simply a series of flashes of fun that came and went so quick that you laughed and applauded, then wondered why a minute afterward. The "Parlor Match" is a medley of healthy humor, song and comical situations strung together so as to bring out in the three acts the specialties of the various people taking part. A seance is held, and from the cabinet come, with the spirits of departed friends in the persons of the members of the company, introducing songs and dance, with side bits and comicalities, by Messrs. Evans and Hoey. The audience was large and enjoyed the fun exceedingly, and that tells the story without more ado.

Judge J. H. B. McFerran.

Judge J. H. B. McFerran died at his home in this city early yesterday morning of apoplexy. He had an apoplectic stroke on Friday that left him partially paralyzed and with only part of his faculties. He lingered until 6:30 yesterday morning, when he died apparently without pain.

Judge McFerran was born September 17, 1819, at Hancock, Md. When quite young he removed to Missouri, where he was admitted to the bar, built up a large practice and served two terms as circuit judge. When the war broke out he entered the federal army in command of a volunteer regiment and made an excellent record as an officer. After the war he resumed the practice of law and stood prominent among the lawyers of the state.

July 12, 1873, he arrived in this city with his family and soon after established the Peoples' bank in the building which he erected on the southwest corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets. This bank did a flourishing business until 1887, when its accounts were transfered to the El Paso County Bank. Judge McFerran was largely interested in Leadville mines and also opened the extensive and valuable coal fields in the eastern part of this county. By his various prospects he had honorably amassed a large fortune, and at the time of his death he was comfortably enjoying the declining years of his life. He leaves a wife and three daughters, two of whom are married.

Manitou Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Nichols are visiting friends in Salt Lake City.

Father Bender has gone to Salt Lake, called by the dangerous illness of his brother.

Mr. Ross, of Colorado Springs, has taken charge of the Continental hotel barber shop.

One of the delivery teams of the Manitou Mineral Water company ran away yesterday evening and smashed the wagon. The horses were not badly injured.

To-day is the last day of the publication of The Pike's Peak News. It has been a great success and its publication will recommence next spring with the reopening of the road.

Sixty-two people, including a party of thirty-one Missouri editors, registered at the Cliff house Monday. The editors came in a Raymond party and will stay for two or three days, ascending the Peak and visiting points of interest.

Mr. J. E. Neston, a member of the Denver Cycling club who visited Manitou on Sunday, rode over the edge of the Ruxton creek bridge near the soda springs and smashed his wheel. He himself was slightly bruised.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The stock market opened dull with first prices down from ⅛ to 1¼, the latter in Missouri Pacific. In the early trading there was a general improvement in which Missouri Pacific gained ⅜ per cent. Hocking Valley ¾, but the rest of the list smaller amounts, with the exception of New York, Susquehanna and Western Pennsylvania which declined ⅜, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, 1¼ per cent. Toward 11 o'clock a special weakness developed in Rock Island and it dropped 1¼ and later the entire active list followed most of the leading shares, losing over 1 per cent. At noon the market was comparatively quiet and firm at the close to the lowest prices of the morning.

In the afternoon the market continued heavy, prices showing slight fluctuations on a comparatively small business. Toward the close prices were generally at or a little higher than the lowest point of the day. The sales of stocks to-day aggregated 402,302 shares.

CLOSING PRICES.

Adams Ex.	148	Western Union	82
American Ex.	117	Colorado Coal	36
Del. Lack & W.	142¾	Atchison	43¾
Illinois Central	102¼	4s Registered	113¾
Mo. Pacific	64	2s Registered	99¾
Northern Pac.	25¾	4s Coupons	116¾
Preferred	73¾	Pacific 6s of '95	110¾
N. Y. C.	111	Pittsburg	150
Pullman P. C.	194½	Lake Shore	126¾
Rock Island	82¾	Lead Trust	16¾
O. & M.	23¼	Sugar Trust	88¾
Preferred	58	Rio Grande West.	41
Reading	40¼	Preferred	74
Pacific Mail	37	Central Pacific	32
U. P.	41	C. B. & Q.	98¾
U. S. Ex.	54	D. & R. G. Preferred	49
Wells Fargo Ex.	140	U., P. D. & G.	18

It Sailed Through the Air.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Pennington's air ship, which was under a tent at the fair grounds in readiness for a trial to be made Saturday, when the athletic sports will be in progress, was caught up by the storm which passed over the city yesterday afternoon and blown away. As no trace of the ship has been found it seems probable that it was destroyed. The trial has been abandoned. The ship cost $20,000.

NOTICE.

I shall be a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of El Paso county, at the approaching election, subject to the decision of the voters of the party. My ticket will be published later on.

REUBEN BERRY.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

The regular line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers.
No. 7 Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 16.

To my patrons:—
I have retired from dental practice, and take pleasure in recommending to my patients, Dr. Henry B. Hayden, in whose professional ability I have unlimited confidence.
Signed, JOHN GRANNIS.
Sept. 19th, 1891.

DR. HENRY B. HAYDEN
DENTIST.
Rooms 33, 34, 35 Hagerman Block.

REMOVED.
Duncan's Music store to 217 W. Huerfano St. Pianos and organs for sale and for rent.

Artistic! H. S. Poley & Co's. "Aristo" Photos.

To buy or sell stocks or interests in Aspen mines write B. Clark Wheeler, Aspen, Colorado.

See LENNOX'S ad.

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

FINEST Photographic portraits at Clinton's, 20 Pike's Peak avenue. Fine stationery, choice confectionery, Colorado views and Flower books, latest novels.

READ THIS.
The people will find that they can save money by buying their shoes from Vorhes Bros., who are leaders in low prices, and for a short time will give away every tenth pair of shoes sold. Nothing will be counted which does not exceed $1 in price.

THE CLUB COFFEE HOUSE.
First class in every respect. Hot meals, oysters and waffles; open every night till 12 o'clock. Hagerman Block.

Miss M. Cain from the east has opened a dressmaking parlor at No. 9 S. Tejon St.

WALLACH & PIERCE,
STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS,
ROOM 21, BANK BUILDING.

ASPEN SHORT LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, Sept. 24, 1891.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Aspen Short Line Railway company for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve o'clock noon Monday, November 2nd, 1891.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m., on October 15th, 1891, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.
OSCAR BUNKE, Secretary.

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And Kindergarten. Address MISS L. WICKARD, 212 N. Cascade Ave.

Vorhes Bros., to advertise their shoes and business, will give every tenth pair of shoes sold each day to their customers.

Artistic! H. S. Poley & Co's. "Aristo" Photos.

W. A. Davis, Undertaking, 114 N. Tejon.

Morgan & Headley, Leading Photographers.

Cleaning and Dyeing, 110 South Tejon.

DR. E. J. HADFIELD, northeast corner, Nevada and Pike's Peak avenues.

BENEFIT FOR COLORADO PEOPLE.
On and after Sept. 17th, the Pike's Peak Carriage Line will carry passengers from Manitou or Cascade to Pike's Peak and return for $2. 0. Stages leave Manitou 7:45 a. m. and Cascade 8:20 a. m. Secure your seats at Antlers Stable, or our office in Manitou.
HUNDLEY & CARLILE, Proprietors.

Special Sale of Parlor Goods at LENNOX'S.

"THE PRIDE OF THE EARTH."
THE LATEST SINGER SEWING MACHINE,
127 EAST HUERFANO.

See ASHBY'S special patterns in SOUVENIR SPOONS, Seven Falls, Signal House, Balance Rock, etc., etc. A full stock of Axis Cut Pebble lenses. They are expensive but the best and coolest to the eye. D. ASHBY, Optician.

CLINTON—Photographer, removed to 20 Pike's Peak avenue. Choice stock of stationery, confectionery, Colorado views and Flower books.

OPERA HOUSE.
Just 2 Nights.
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 2 and 3
Here's Where We Laugh
At those Merry Comedians
EVANS AND HOEY,
And Their Company of Comedy Players in Chas. H. Hoyt's Famous Play
A Parlor Match
INTRODUCING
The Comedy Sunbeam MINNIE FRENCH. The Three English SISTERS LEVEY.
POPULAR PRICES.

MRS M. A. BISPHAM.
Kiowa, west of Cascade, one block north of Antlers.
Board and Room, $8 to $12 per week.
Two in a room $8 each.

HUGHES.
110 Pike's Peak Ave., Midland Blk.
The only Fancy Grocer in the city that makes a specialty of fine
TEAS AND COFFEES.
Armour's Star Special
Hams and Breakfast Bacons.
Thornton's Celebrated
O. T. BUTTER.
Also
B. S. BUTTER.
Will call for Orders when Requested.
TELEPHONE 82.

GOOD PASTURAGE.
Stock fetched and returned.
Hay fed through storms.
H. SKINNER,
Box 519, City.

NEW STYLES MILLINERY
For Fall and Winter,
Prices Very Low.
Chicago Store. KIOWA STREET P. ERICKSON.

W. H. McIntyre,
Fire Insurance,
Represents the following Safe, Firmly Established and Reliable Companies:

	Assets.
Insurance Co., of North America, of Philadelphia	$ 8,861,315
Hartford, of Hartford	6,576,616
Phœnix, of Hartford	5,851,814
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia	2,448,710
Continental, of New York	5,367,944
Germania, of New York	2,726,611
American, of Newark, N. J.	2,115,260
Orient, of Hartford	1,624,171

The Best is the Cheapest.
MONEY TO LOAN
At Lowest Rates.
21, 22, 23 Hagerman Block.

Colorado Springs
CRYSTAL ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.,
Have added COAL to their Ice business, are now ready to deliver the best Canon City Lump and Nut Coal at popular prices. Give us a trial. Our motto is "Full weight 2000 pounds for a ton."
CIVILL & WHITE,
Proprietors.
TELEPHONE 46.
P. S. You are respectfully invited to come and see how we make Pure Ice from distilled water.

[illegible] Weller & Co.
DEALERS IN
FINE CARRIAGES.
Coupes, Victorias, Cabriolets, Surreys, Game Wagons, Phaetons, Buggies, Buckboards and Carts.
SOLE AGENTS OF
[illegible] Buggy Co.
Largest Stock of HARNESS in the City
LEATHER BELTING.

GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT
Have now the largest assortment of Dress Goods, both Worsted and Silk ever shown in Colorado Springs. Ladies', Children's and Misses' Cloaks and Jackets, a large line of all the latest designs, we also claim cheap prices. Ladies', Children's, Gents' and Misses' Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear.
In our Carpet department we have Moquette carpets at $1 per yard. Rugs all sizes and prices. Draperies of both foreign and domestic make.

WILBUR & WOLF
Millinery Opening
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
We are showing the most complete stock of
CLOAKS, MILLINERY
AND
DRESS GOODS.
In the City.
WILBUR & WOLF,
22 South Tejon Street

Johnson's DRY GOODS. AND CARPETS.
Will put on Sale, Monday, Sept. 28th,
NEW NOVELTY DRESS GOODS in CAMEL HAIR EFFECTS.
The Largest Assortment of
CLOAKS, WRAPS AND FURS,
In the City.
N. O. JOHNSON,
22 and 24 Pike's Peak Ave.

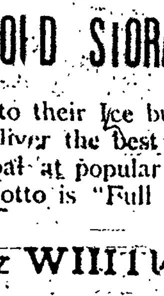
Special Bargains

Imitation Walnut Beds	$ 1 95
Antique Bedroom Suites	13 95
Carpet Bed Lounges	7 15
Platform Spring Rockers	2 89
Antique Oak Book Cases	6 95
Antique Oak Folding Beds	24 90

—AT—
The De La Vergne Furniture Co.,
125 to 129 So. Tejon St.

COOL WEATHER
Will soon be here, and
PARLOR GOODS
Will be in demand. I have made room for an elegant line on my
FIRST FLOOR
And for a short time everything will be offered at
20 Per Cent Discount.
Stock Large! Designs New and Elegant!
All prices marked in plain figures.
114 and 116 Pike's Peak Ave. JOHN LENNOX.

TRI-CITY STAMP WORKS.



Manufacturers of
RUBBER STAMPS
Seals, Stencils, Steel Stamps, Badges, Checks, etc.
Prices guaranteed as low as the lowest.
10 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.
Colorado Springs, Colo.

BARGAINS
In Ladies', Children's and Gents'
[illegible] Shoes!
MATT CONWAY,
No. 19 East Pike's Peak Avenue

'THE BAZAAR.'
Special Sale on Books.
Geikie's Holy Land,
Napoleon and his Marshals,
History of Rome,
Englishmen of Letters,
Shakespeare, complete,
Hogarth's Works,
England, illustrated,
Palestine, illustrated,
Gibbons' Roman Empire.
Star Letter files, 50c. Special price by the dozen.
A. M. SWAIN,
Opposite Antlers.

MRS. C. J. MEYER
Trance, Test and Business Medium.
Tells past, present and future; gives names of your spirit friends. Come early and be convinced of her wonderful powers. Will be at Union Block, over No. 8 S. Tejon street, Storer's Drug Store, Room 20, for a short time only. Sittings daily from 10 to 8 p. m.

CHINA JIM,
IMPORTER OF
Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods!
CURIOSITIES, BRONZES AND IVORY TOYS, ETC.
21 Pike's Peak Ave.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
All my stock of goods will be offered for sale at cost. They include Chinese and Japanese curiosities, fine China, China silk and embroidery work and Japanese wire work.
All are cordially invited to call and examine my fine stock of goods.
TANG HING & CO.,
126 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

E. F. McCLOSKEY,
Grocery and Produce
HOUSE.
Corner Cascade Ave. and Huerfano St.
Best Butter
IN THE CITY
FOR THE MONEY.

CLOSING OUT!
To make room for New Goods, I will close out Several Remnants of
HAVILAND CHINA!
AT COST.
A. MATTHEWS,
26 North Tejon Street.
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

— OFFICES OF
THE ASPEN CONTACT MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Sept. 28, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Aspen Contact Mining Company will be held at the offices of the company, in the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the 20th day of October 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At said meeting a board of directors for the ensuing year will be elected; a code of by-laws adopted; reports of officers will be submitted, and such other business will be considered and acted upon as may properly come before a stockholders' meeting.

HENRY C. LOWE,
Secretary.

"Please the Eye and Ear AND You will win the HEART."
WE Please your Eyes with choice goods. Please your Ears with low prices. Try to win your Heart by honesty. Hope thus to reach your pocket-book.
WISH YOU WOULD CALL.

Our stock is complete with all the latest and correct styles in every line and our prices are the lowest.
OUR MOTTO. "One Price and Value For Your Money."
H. C. SHIMP.
Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher,
15 North Tejon Street.

WHO SAYS
That they are not doing a 'Penny and Nickel Racket.'
Don't let them deceive you.
Shoddy goods are dear at any price. Examine our goods and get prices before you buy.
J. I. FRANKLIN.

No. 9 S. Tejon St. MATTHEW KENNEDY No. 9 S. Tejon St.
Real Estate! Insurance!

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.
House of 10 large rooms and bath, good closets, etc., also stable and carriage house; corner lot, south and east front, $50.
8 room house, E. Cimmaron St., $15.
Six room house, East Pike's Peak avenue, corner lot 100x190 and barn, $25.
8 room house in good condition, on Cheyenne avenue, $37.
10 room house on Cascade avenue; very convenient locality for a boarding house.
Five room cottage, Nevada avenue, near Kiowa street, only $14.
Office—Rooms in Midland Block.
Business—A first class mercantile business; good location; good trade. Established.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.
Very desirable 7 room house, Bijou St. This house is very convenient and desirable locality and in first class condition.
Desirable 7 room cottage with bath, sewer connection; stable and carriage house. Platte avenue, fronting on the park.
House 8 rooms and bath, 11 North Wahsatch, fully furnished; including piano; only $65.
Very desirable house 7 rooms and bath, North Weber street; completely furnished. Seven [illegible] North Nevada avenue, desirable location.
Very desirable 9 room house with bath, steam heat, and every modern improvement. Completely furnished; also barn and carriage house. Owner wishes to go east for six months and will rent at low figure.
Very desirable 8 room house, with bath, electric lights, open fires, steam heat and every modern convenience; and elegantly furnished throughout. Located [illegible] in [illegible] near car line.

FRANK DUTTON & CO.
19 North Tejon Street.
Just Placed in Stock 15 Cases of Goods
Containing Ladies' Underwear for Winter, Children's and Infants' shirts, Ladies' black shawls, Boys' Underwear, Ladies' Hosiery, Corsets, and ribbons.
One lot Ladies' Fine Merino undervests and drawers, silk finish, only 62 cents.
One lot Ladies' White Merino drawers and undervests, best quality, fine finish, 87c and $1.19.
One lot Ladies' very fine White Wool drawers and undervests, best quality, $1.73.
Children's fine White Merino vests and drawers, 39c, 42c, 50c and 64c.
10 dozen Boys' Scotch Wool undervests at only 30c each.
Infants' Silk and Wool underwear, 33c, 47c, 50c to 98c.
Black Shawls, $1.19 to $3.98 each.
Baby ribbon, No. 1 in all colors, all silk, 18 cents a piece of 10 yards.

An Empty Purse
Is a painful vacancy, hence we have always sold
CLOTHING
at a reasonable profit, so our customers might not have to look into such a chasm.
OUR
FALL STOCK
Is Now Completed.
PERKINS & HOLBROOK,
Bank Block.

Latest Bargains!
Don't pay rent when you can get a home on easy monthly payments.
Following is a list of houses that the monthly payments are not much more than you would have to pay for rent.
Corner lot, 4 room house, price $900; $50 cash and $20 per month.
3 room house, price $900; $50 cash and $15 per month.
3 room house, price $950; $50 cash and $15 per month.
3 room house, $900; $50 cash and $15 per month.
New 3 room house near the new school building, price $1200; $50 cash and $20 per month.
6 room house, bath, inside water closet, electric wires, electric calls, grate mantle, sewer connections, etc., on Cache la Poudre street, between Tejon and Cascade. Price $5,250; $500 cash and $75 per month.
We have many other improved and unimproved properties in all parts of the city that we can sell you on easy monthly payments.
REED BROS.,
The Pioneer Installment Real Estate Dealers.
28 South Tejon Street.

J. F. MACMILLAN,
Dealer in Mines and Mining Stocks.
REFERENCES:
H. P. Cowenhoven & Co., Aspen.
First National Bank, of Aspen.
P. O. Box 153, Aspen, Colo.
ASPEN CALL STOCK LIST.
Mollie Gibson,
Argentum and Juniata,
Bushwhacker,
Little Annie,
Best Friend,
Park, Mamie and Queen,
St. Joe and Mineral Farm Con.
Aspen Mining & Smelting Co.
Pontiac,
Della S.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

McMahon & Moffatt.
Tailors of the very first water. Prices that are a marvel of cheapness when the quality of the goods is considered.
Call and see us at 17 N. Tejon, Opposite Opera House.

Notice For Bids
—FOR—
NEW JAIL
—FOR—
EL PASO COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the County Commissioners of El Paso county until the 15th day of October, 1891, for the erection of a jail for said El Paso county, in the city of Colorado Springs. Bidders are requested to call upon or correspond with the County clerk of said county for dimensions, capacity and particulars upon which to base plans and specifications, which must accompany their bids. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

J. C. PLUMB,
Chairman County Commissioners.

MAITLAND COAL!
Lump and Nut.
Union Ice and Coal Co.
Order books at Knapp's news stand, next door to the postoffice, and Hillhouse's grocery, 109 North Tejon street.

GILLIS BROS. & WALSH
Manufacturers of
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding
Veneered Doors, Mantels and all kinds of planing mill work. Stair work a specialty.
Corner Vermijo and Sahwatch Streets.

FOR SALE OR RENT ON THE DIVIDE.
Forty miles from Colorado Springs, on line of Ft. Worth railroad, a ranch of 360 acres, or 480 only, if preferred; 10 acres irrigated land, 40 acres ploughed upland, 60 tons native hay; two small houses, and sheds for cattle. Attractive surroundings. Apply to
HENRY LEE WILLS,
Gazette Building.

German-American
KINDERGARTEN
Re-opens Monday, September 21st.
MISS CHARLOTTE EHRLICHER.
MISS LOUISE EHRLICHER.
Corner Cache la Poudre and Tejon Sts.

JOSEPH DOZIER,
AGENT FOR
WILLER'S PATENT BLINDS!
Window and Door Screens.
Turned—Cedar Ribbing Posts on Hand
Contractor and Builder.
South of Court House on Nevada Avenue.

SINTON BROS' DAIRY
Fresh Milk, Cream,
Skim Milk and Buttermilk
Delivered daily in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. Orders by postal card will receive prompt attention.

BOOTS and SHOES
Made to Order.
Repairing neatly done and all work warranted first class.
J. PEDERSON,
107 N. Tejon St.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
El Paso County Bank.
CAPITAL PAID IN $100,000
SURPLUS 20,000
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:
W. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. F. Humphrey.

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